CANADA WEST

SUED UNDER DIRECTION OF

ON. CHARLES STEWART, MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, OTTAWA, CANADA

Important Information for the Intending Settler

Immigration Regulations.—The Canadian Immigration Regulations debar from Canada immigrants of the following classes:

(1) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

(2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease.

(3) Persons who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless security is given against such persons becoming a public charge in Canada. (Where any member of a family is physically defective communicate with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving him full particulars about physical disability before making arrangements to move to Canada.)

(4) Persons over 15 years of age who are unable to read. (Exception is made in the case of certain relatives; see nearest Canadian Government Agent.)

(5) Persons who are guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude; persons seeking entry to Canada for any immoral purpose.

(6) Beggars, vagrants, and persons liable to become a public charge.

(7) Persons suffering from chronic alcoholism or the drug habit, and persons of physical inferiority whose defect is likely to prevent them making their way in Canada.

(8) Anarchists, agitators and persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized Government or who advocate the unlawful destruction of property.

(9) Persons who have been deported from Canada for any cause and persons who have been deported from any British Dominion or from any allied country on account of an offence committed in connection with the war.

(10) Immigrants who are nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey.

The Canadian Immigration Regulations are subject to change from time to time, and persons residing in the United States who are not citizens of the United States, should in every case correspond with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving particulars of nationality, length of residence in the United States, present occupation and intended occupation, before deciding to move to Canada.

Homestead Regulations.—Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years and is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, and is not excluded under the immigration regulations (see preceding section), may apply for entry for a homestead of one-quarter section (160 acres more or less). An entry fee of $10 is charged, and the settler must erect a habitable house upon the homestead and reside therein for at least six months in each of three years. He must do some cultivation in each of the three years and at the end of that period must have at least thirty acres of the homestead broken of which twenty acres must be cropped. Where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone a reduction may be made in the area of breaking required.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation on certain conditions, where the land is not suitable for grain growing.

A homesteader may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of not less than eighty acres within nine miles of his homestead. Such farm must be solely owned by the homesteader, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister. If the residence is performed in this way fifty acres must be broken on the homestead, of which area thirty acres must be placed under crop, a reasonable proportion of the work to be done in each year after date of entry.

The foregoing regulations apply to public lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and in the Peace River Block of 3,500,000 acres in Northern British Columbia.

Customs Regulations.—A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

Settlers' effects, free, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, vehicles (including automobiles), implements moved by mechanical power, machinery used for agricultural purposes, tractors (new) valued at $1400 or less, as well as parts thereof for repairs, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate, furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Freight Regulations.—1. Carload shipments of farm settlers' effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second hand, and may include: Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, tractors and automobiles, all second hand.

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Eastern Canada not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settlers' effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees, or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flax seed, 400 pounds. From points in Western States 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rato for a straight carload of live stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part.

6 For information as to carload rates on Farm Settlers' Effects, apply to Canadian Government Agents, as different states have different classification.

Hints for the Man about to Start

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year.

Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home.

The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, so that shelter is easily reached.

For feeding on the way, put in two-by four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat.

If they have been used to corn, take along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. Bring all the horses you can. Five big horses can pull a 12-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier and you can use four on the harrow. If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve;

If you have any spare time or can get work, they bring in money.

Bring your cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful here, as you have no place to store quantities of milk.

Pack up a supply of groceries in such a way that you can get at them easily, but upon this you may have to pay duty.

Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more there.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so; anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy.

Bring your stock remedies and a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one or build a new one and take it with you. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. Make the sides of the rack quite close and have a solid bottom.

Bring along your base-burner. Coal and wood are plentiful.

Have a small tank made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four high, the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. It also will be useful to haul water for the house when you land.

Wives intending to join their husbands in Canada should bring evidence along confirming this.

For particulars as to reduced railway fares and settlers' rates on stock and effects, for information of any nature relative to Western Canada and the wonderful opportunities being offered to new settlers, write the nearest of the following Canadian Government Agents in the United States:

J. M. MacLACHLAN, 10 Jefferson Ave., E. Detroit, Mich.
C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE A. HALL, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
A. E. PILKIE, 202 W. 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
O. G. RUTLEDGE, 301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
W. S. NETHERY, 82 E. Rich St., Columbus, Ohio.
M. J. JOHNSTONE, 116 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. E. BLACK, 117 Roberts St., Fargo, N. D.
GEO. A. COOK, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
W. V BENNETT, 200 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
F. H. HEWITT, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
K. HADDELAND, 104 Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.
J. L. PORTE, Cor. 1st and Post Sts., Spokane, Wash.
C. A. LAURIER, 43 Manchester St., Manchester, N. H.
MAX A. BOWLBY, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
F. A. HARRISON, 308 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.
GILBERT ROCHE, 3 and 5 First St., San Francisco, Cal.

A list of unoccupied, privately owned lands for sale, giving prices, terms, acreage suitable for cultivation, distance from a railway, nature of soil, value of buildings and name and address of owners, may be obtained upon application to any Agent referred to above. Applicants must specify the location in which they are interested

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WESTERN CANADA

Cheap Railroad Rates for Settlers

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up farm land in Western Canada and wishing to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a certificate from a Canadian Government Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railway, or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any member of his family accompanying him, as enumerated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in Western Canada, at a very low rate, which rate may be learned from the Agent before starting.

Should the settler, after acquiring land, desire to return to his family, he will be accorded similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Canadian Government Agent, or any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railway, or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions, by wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

A habitable house is required in every case except when residence is performed in the vicinity in accordance with the regulations.

The area of cultivation required by regulations is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report is made by Homestead Inspector on application for patent. Live stock may be substituted for breaking and cropping where the required area cannot be brought under cultivation.

All lands in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta south of the south boundary of township 16 are reserved from homestead entry, but any vacant lands in this area may be applied for under the grazing regulations.

A temporary reservation has also been placed upon all the remaining lands in the Calgary, Lethbridge, and Swift Current Land Districts, together with those portions of the Moose Jaw and Saskatoon districts lying west of the 3rd meridian, pending a general inspection of such lands.

Homestead entries may be secured in the ordinary way for any vacant and available lands in the following districts:—

Moose Jaw Land District north of the south boundary of township 16 and east of the 3rd meridian.

Saskatoon Land District east of the 3rd meridian.

The whole of the following land districts:—

Winnipeg, Dauphin, Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, Peace River, and Grande Prairie.

LIVE STOCK AND SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock *for the farm* on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz:—

If horses only are brought in,			16	allowed.
If cattle	"	"	16	"
If sheep	"	"	160	"
If swine	"	"	160	"

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on the live stock *in excess* of the number above provided for.

For Customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal. A cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal.

Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to Quarantine Regulations.

Item 705 of the Customs Tariff (1907), for free entry of settlers' effects, reads as follows:—

705. Settlers' effects, viz: wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles or implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs: Provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The following additional regulation went into effect May 24, 1922:—

705*a*. Settlers' effects, viz: machines, vehicles and implements for agricultural purposes, moved by mechanical power, and motor vehicles, valued at not more than one thousand dollars, and boats for fishing purposes if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs and Excise: Provided that the said machines, vehicles, implements and boats may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.....Free.

The settler will be required to take the following oath:—

I,....., do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to Free Entry as Settlers' Effects, under the tariff of duties of Customs now in force, and that all of them have been actually owned by myself for at least six months before my removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for use in any manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn to before me.....this..... day of .....19 .....

Collector.....

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

The following Customs ports are hereby declared to be Animals Quarantine Stations, and all animals imported into Canada subject to quarantine must be entered through said stations, viz: Halifax and Yarmouth, N.S.; St. John and McAdam Junction, N.B.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Sherbrooke and St. Johns, Que.; Bridgeburg, Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie and Fort Frances, Ont.; Emerson, Gretna and Bannerman, Man.; Northgate, North Portal, Big Muddy, West Poplar River and Willow Creek, Saskatchewan; Pinhorn, Coutts, and Twin Lakes, Alberta; Bridesville, Newgate, Kingsgate, Nelson, Rossland, Grand Forks, Midway, Myncaster, Keremeos, Osoyoos, Huntingdon, White Rock, Cascade, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; White Horse, Y.T. Quebec is also declared to be an Animals' Quarantine Station in so far as importations into Canada by sea are concerned.

Animals subject to inspection only, but which are not subject to quarantine, may enter through the aforesaid and at the following ports: Pictou, North Sydney, N.S.; St. Stephen, Woodstock, Edmundson, Grand Falls, St. Leonards, Debec Junction, Centreville, Florenceville, Perth Junction, Claire, and Aroostook Junction, N.B.; St. Pamphile, St. Camille de Bellechasse, Comin's Mills, Lake Megantic, Beauceville, Coaticook, Beebe Junction, Highwater, Abercorn, St. Armand, Lacolle Junction, Noyan Junction, Athelstan, Dundee, Trout River, Clarenceville, Armstrong,

Lacolle, St. Agnes de Dundee, Que.; Cornwall, Prescott, Morrisburg, Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Ont.; Snowflake, Sprague, Man.; Sidney, Nanaimo and Ladner, B.C.

All animals imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, must be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer, stating clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz: whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay, as provided by these Regulations.

Said declaration or affidavit must be presented by the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these Regulations, and who will notify the Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture in all cases where the Regulations require an inspection to be made.

Horses, Mules and Asses from the United States

The importation of branded or range horses, mules and asses, other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle, is prohibited.

Horses, mules and asses, shall be inspected, and must be accompanied by:—

(*a*) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(*b*) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian, provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(*c*) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

SPECIAL NOTICE

When stock is tested settlers should obtain *two* mallein test certificates—one for the United States railway companies to attach to the way-bills, and the other for the Canadian Veterinary Inspector at the boundary. If without a certificate at the boundary, settlers will be liable to detention while the stock is being re-tested.

Precautions

If so ordered by the Minister, horses, mules or asses may be detained, isolated, dipped, or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that the animals are affected with, or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

When not accompanied by a certificate, such horses, mules or asses must be submitted to the mallein test either at the quarantine station where entry is made, or, under such restrictions as the Veterinary Director General may prescribe, at point of destination.

When tested at the port of entry, if any reactors are found they shall be slaughtered without compensation, or definitely marked and returned to the United States, and must not again be presented for entry. All horses, mules or asses in the same consignment shall be returned to the United States, but the non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals. When tested at destination points all animals reacting to the test will be slaughtered without compensation, while those comprising the rest of the shipment will be detained in quarantine until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Director General that they are free from disease.

No compensation will, under any circumstances, be paid for horses reacting to mallein within six months after date of their importation to Canada.

Cattle from the United States

All cattle shall be inspected, and if so ordered by the Minister, may be detained, isolated, submitted to the tuberculin test, dipped or otherwise treated, or in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production, six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart dated not more than sixty days prior to the date of entry and signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for such period as may be deemed necessary, and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

Cattle from fully accredited herds in the United States accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that they are from a fully accredited herd, and have been tested within one year from the date of importation shall be exempted from the provisions of this section.

Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe and none other.

OTHER RUMINANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

All sheep and goats shall be inspected, and all sheep imported to Canada from the United States for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be admitted only at quarantine and not at an inspection stations. Such sheep, unless accompanied by a satisfactory certificate signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they have been twice dipped in one of the preparations approved by the said Bureau, shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days.

SWINE

All swine, except pure-bred double treated hogs, must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment, but such swine shall nevertheless be inspected, and shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian animals.

Non-immunized Hogs

The importer will be required to produce an affidavit to the effect that the swine he proposes to import have not been immunized to hog cholera by the simultaneous injection of hog cholera virus and serum.

Double treated Hogs

Pure-bred hogs immunized by the simultaneous method of injecting serum and virus will be permitted to enter Canada when accompanied by a certificate of a veterinarian of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or the certificate of a state veterinarian endorsed by a Bureau Veterinary Inspector stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera have existed in the herd in which the hogs were kept during the six months immediately preceding date of shipment, and by the affidavit of the breeder or last owner that they were immunized not less than thirty days prior to importation, and have been immersed in a satisfactory disinfectant solution previous to shipment. Thirty days' quarantine is required for these and all other hogs.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any other Dominion Lands Office in Western Canada, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the lands, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Western Canada.

All letters of inquiry addressed to DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, OTTAWA, CANADA, receive prompt attention.

November, 1922.

"What we call Luck is simply Pluck,
And doing things over and over;
Courage and will, Perseverance and skill,—
Are the four leaves of Luck's clover."

THE recent agricultural depression brought to the eyes of the world the fact that one of its basic industries was likely to suffer a severe blow unless steps were taken to secure a remedy. Physician after physician applied remedies, but even parliamentarians and newspapers were unable to place their finger on the pulse that would respond. As it appears today, it was a spasmodic wave due to the ebb and flow of the tide of readjustment that was bound to follow a disturbance such as the Great War caused.

Psychologically it was bound to change; there was certain to be a reflex movement that would bring agricultural conditions back to the place where they normally and rightly belong, enabling them to resume their life in national importance, with the probability of reaching a prominence never before attained, when the man of the soil might again be heard to say with pardonable pride, "I am a farmer."

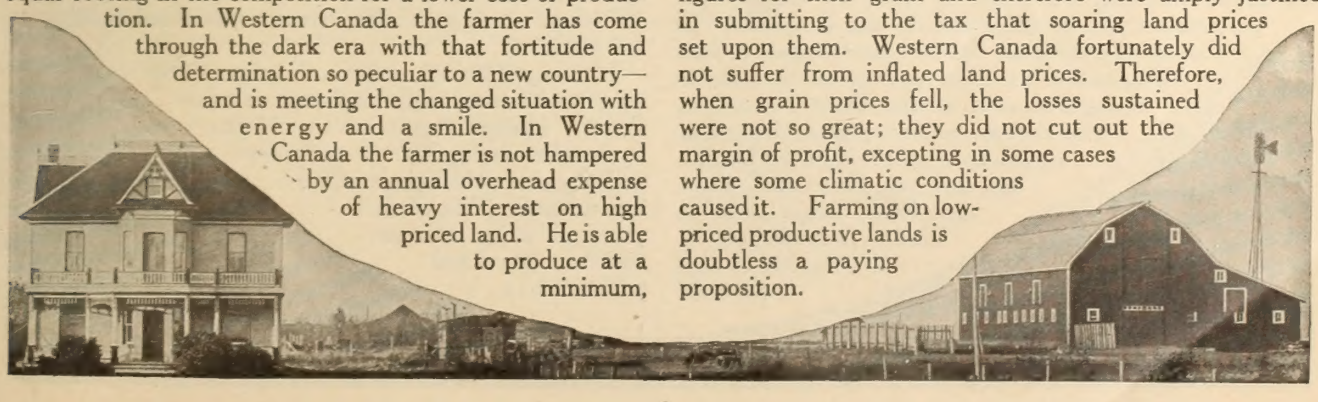
The crucial test through which the farmer passed, gave to him experience which will cause him to turn to channels from which he may have become diverted. This experience has brought him economic lessons. New business methods must be adopted. Successful business men understand the marketing costs of their products. Much higher prices for grain and live stock cannot be expected, therefore the cost of producing must be reduced.

Efficiency and sound business judgment are needed more in agriculture today than ever before and are as important to the farmer as to a railroad company, or to a great steel corporation.

The farmer must consider whether he is handicapped in lowering his production cost by a heavy annual expense of a too high-priced farm. He must endeavour to secure an equal footing in the competition for a lower cost of production. In Western Canada the farmer has come through the dark era with that fortitude and determination so peculiar to a new country—and is meeting the changed situation with energy and a smile. In Western Canada the farmer is not hampered by an annual overhead expense of heavy interest on high priced land. He is able to produce at a minimum, because his land value seldom exceeds $50 an acre.

Owing to the fact that he is farming land, the price of which is from $25 to $50 an acre, producing crops of wheat running from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, and other grains in proportion, he is able to produce at a low cost. In addition to this, a fact which should not be lost sight of, is the large area that he can farm at low cost, giving him an added advantage in reducing the cost of production.

From the best sources available information leading to the value of the grain crops of Western Canada for 1921 gives a total of a trifle less than $480,000,000, made up as follows: Manitoba, $93,128,000; Saskatchewan, $297,414,000; Alberta, $88,985,000. These figures show less return for the crops than was realized in 1920, while the yields were greater. The reason the reader has already divined, for, doubtless, he has been up against similar conditions. The corn that he fully expected to bring him over a dollar a bushel, he saw carried away to the market, and bring back a 30- or 40-cent check. The price for wheat in Canada was only 11 cents above the pre-war average. Wheat for the whole of Canada averaged 86 cents a bushel in 1921 as compared with $1.62 in 1920; oats 37 cents as against 53 cents; barley 47 cents as against 83 cents. Other grain prices had a similar fall. With a continent-wide condition of like character, Western Canada has no apology to offer. On the contrary, there is some pride taken in the position. While other parts of the Continent, where grain-growing is carried on, have suffered in like manner by deflation in prices, farmers have had to face a much higher cost in production, such as high rents, high-priced farms, and high taxes. They had calculated on receiving war or nearly war figures for their grain and therefore were amply justified in submitting to the tax that soaring land prices set upon them. Western Canada fortunately did not suffer from inflated land prices. Therefore, when grain prices fell, the losses sustained were not so great; they did not cut out the margin of profit, excepting in some cases where some climatic conditions caused it. Farming on low-priced productive lands is doubtless a paying proposition.



THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

THE Dominion Constitution is a skillful blend of the principles of the British Constitution with the Federal System. It differs from the United States Constitution in two vital points; in the first place, the Dominion itself and each province is administered on the system of a ministry responsible to the legislature, and secondly, all legislative and executive authority not conferred in express terms on the provinces belongs to the Federation. A fairly successful attempt is made to allocate to the provinces control over all merely local or private matters; education falls within their sphere subject to provision for the protection of the rights of Protestant or Roman Catholic minorities, and they may deal with agriculture and immigration, subject to the paramount power of the Dominion. The provinces may freely modify their constitutions so long as they do not affect the office of Lieutenant-Governor. This officer in each case is appointed and removed by the Dominion Government, which also possesses the right of appointing the superior district and county judges in each province. Moreover, the Dominion may disallow any provincial legislation, a right which is occasionally exercised when provincial enactments exceed the powers of the provinces, and, much more rarely, when such enactments violate principles of natural justice.

No direct relations exist between the provinces and the Imperial Government which deals with the Dominion only. The Governor General is appointed by the King, whose wishes as to his representative command the fullest consideration, while the ultimate responsibility for the selection rests with the prime minister, but care is taken to ensure that the nominee will be acceptable to the Dominion. In Canada the Governor General now occupies toward his ministers the same position as the King to the government of the United Kingdom, and though he serves as a channel of communication between the Dominion and the Imperial Government he no longer seeks to control Dominion action. On matters of high importance the Dominion prime minister now communicates direct with the prime minister of the United Kingdom.

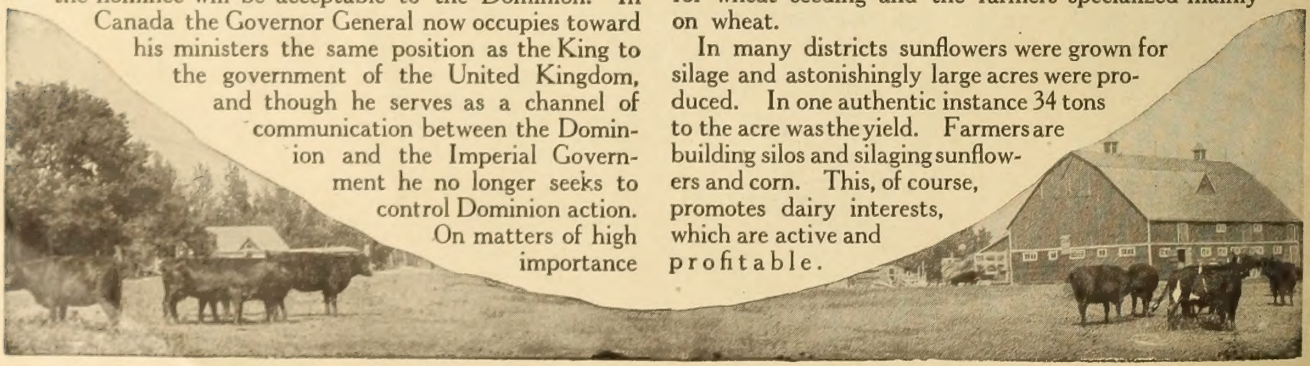
Since 1920 Canada has been a full member of the League of Nations, independent of the United Kingdom, and her representatives have voted against the British delegates on issues of importance at meetings of the League Assembly.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1921 GRAIN CROP

The grain crop of Western Canada for 1921 may be reported as a somewhat mixed condition, varying from very light to very heavy. The lighter districts in all three provinces were in the South, bordering on the American boundary and extending northwards for varying distances. Throughout these districts the rainfall during the season was somewhat light and wheat crops in many sections did not average more than ten bushels to the acre. An interesting development, however, was the growing of corn in which great headway has been made in recent years. Some of the cornfields seen in Western Canada last year equalled anything to be found in the East or South and gave additional colour to the general opinion that the corn belt is steadily moving northward.

In the central and northern portion of the provinces crops varied from medium to heavy. Along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to west of Moose Jaw the average wheat yield might be placed at between 18 and 22 bushels to the acre; further north and in the Saskatoon and Edmonton district and southward from Edmonton toward Calgary 25 bushels per acre. Oats were a good crop, and in some districts the average approached 50 bushels to the acre while individual fields went 75 or more. Barley gave a good return but there was a falling off in the acreage in flax, due largely to the fact that last spring was favourable for wheat seeding and the farmers specialized mainly on wheat.

In many districts sunflowers were grown for silage and astonishingly large acres were produced. In one authentic instance 34 tons to the acre was the yield. Farmers are building silos and silaging sunflowers and corn. This, of course, promotes dairy interests, which are active and profitable.



Mixed Farming gets all the profit

Come live with me—
And we will all the pleasures prove
That hills and valleys, dales and fields,
Woods or steepy mountain yields.
Christopher Marlowe.

DURING the past summer a very important group of bankers from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the neighbouring states passed through Western Canada on their way to the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at Los Angeles. Numbering approximately 450 they were met at the boundary by a special representative of the Dominion Government, and one of the Bank of Montreal. When the four special trains carrying the party passed into Canada, the sun shone on the wheat sheaves in the fields in a manner which gave a magnificent impression and revealed the West in a garment of golden glory such as is seldom seen so late in the year.

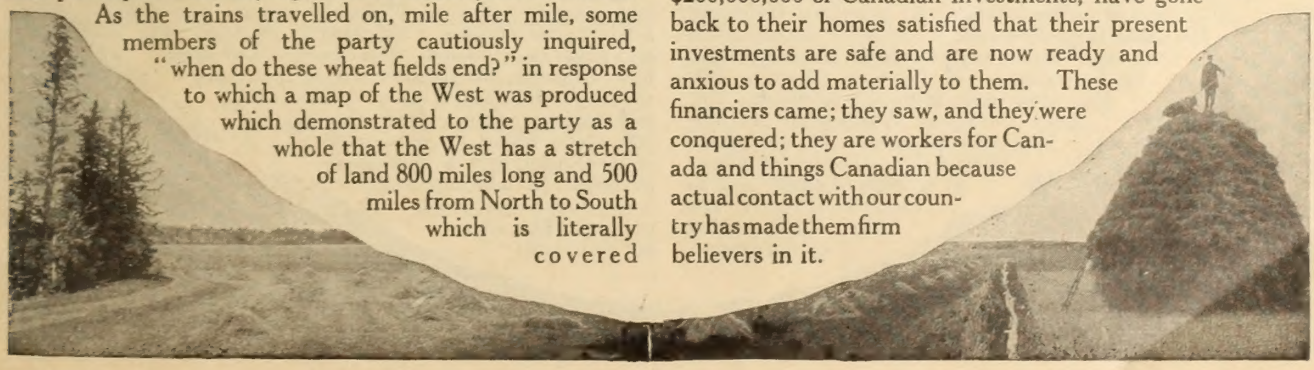
When these bankers were told that the wheat grown in the Prairie Provinces produced a revenue of from $250,000,000 to $350,000,000 each year they were amazed. When reminded that wheat was different to natural resources by comparing it with coal, gold, etc., they were impressed, for it was demonstrated that when a ton of gold is taken out of a gold mine the mine is that much poorer, when a ton of coal is taken out of a coal mine there is that much less coal—but when a bushel of wheat is taken off land under proper cultivation it is but one of many more bushels which may be taken in succeeding years.

The bankers were told that Western Canada produces more per capita than any agricultural country in the world. As the trains travelled on, mile after mile, some members of the party cautiously inquired, "when do these wheat fields end?" in response to which a map of the West was produced which demonstrated to the party as a whole that the West has a stretch of land 800 miles long and 500 miles from North to South which is literally covered with the wheat fields. This started the bankers thinking, and when they were informed that not more than 10 per cent of the arable land was under cultivation one prominent financier exclaimed: "A country with such vast agricultural resources as Western Canada has no need to fear the future. It is an Empire within an Empire. As soon as 50 per cent of your arable land is under cultivation you will grow more wheat than the whole of the United States!"

Many very complimentary references were made by the visitors to the small thriving towns and villages which dot the prairies, and special interest was taken in the educational institutions with which Canada is so well endowed.

Some of the questions frequently asked will appear humorous to Canadians, but they illustrate how little is known, generally speaking, of Canadian history and conditions, in the United States. One of the questions asked was: "How much bounty does Canada pay to King George?" The reply was: "That question was settled for good and all by your ancestors in 1772 when they threw the tea into Boston Harbor, and, thanks to them no British commonwealth has been required or expected to pay any bounty or tax of any description to the British government."

The value of such a visit as the one above described cannot be over-estimated. These bankers, who already hold over $200,000,000 of Canadian investments, have gone back to their homes satisfied that their present investments are safe and are now ready and anxious to add materially to them. These financiers came; they saw, and they were conquered; they are workers for Canada and things Canadian because actual contact with our country has made them firm believers in it.



Contentment

THE STORIES THEY TELL

One Best Investment.—In the course of a letter Mr. H. N. Bayne, Local Manager Black Hawk Feeding Co., Waterloo, Iowa, says: "I am very glad to say I have one section of excellent land in Alberta. No crop failure has ever occurred in our district, which was homesteaded in 1902 and known as the 'Spring Lake District,' Daysland, southeast of Edmonton. Good land, in Western Canada is the one best investment."

Proof of Success.—Proof of success in the irrigated section is exemplified in a farmer named Williamson. After working as a hired man he rented an engine and ploughing outfit on an acreage basis, and, with the proceeds of one season's ploughing, purchased an irrigated farm of eighty acres and broke it. In the fall he bought a threshing machine and paid for it through the proceeds of the season's threshing operations. This is his third season's farming, and he owns a farm, threshing and ploughing outfit and tractor, all fully paid for,

A Satisfied Settler.—"When I landed in Canada from England in 1911, I was absolutely without any farming experience, my sole capital consisting of $48. I came to Sedgwick, in Central Alberta, and worked for a farmer there for four years. In the spring of 1915 I had enough money to buy a farm on crop payment. Today I own 320 acres, a full line of machinery, ten horses, cattle, hogs and poultry. Alberta, to my way of thinking, is a good country for young people or young married couples to start in, and is a long way ahead of any country that I know of. I have made this statement to show what one can do in this country with small capital, without any government or outside help, and I do not think that there is another country that you can do this in the same time, and lots of countries not at all."—Wm. Heuley.

Western Canada Opportunities.—"If he is willing to work and apply himself, the opportunities in Western Canada for a man with small capital are the very best." This is the opinion of Sydney Chipperfield, who left the county of Essex, England, in 1883, and homesteaded in Western Canada. He now owns three sections (1,920 acres) of land, and has a herd of fifty head of cattle, including six pure bred Holsteins.

He Came from Palouse.—"No better opportunities anywhere," is the way George W. Hampton sums up his opinions of Western Canada. Mr. Hampton came from the celebrated Palouse country in Washington in 1917. He says his crop yields have been 35 bushels to the acre of wheat, 87 bushels of barley and 70 bushels of oats. His live stock consists of dairy cattle, horses, and hogs and also a full farm equipment.

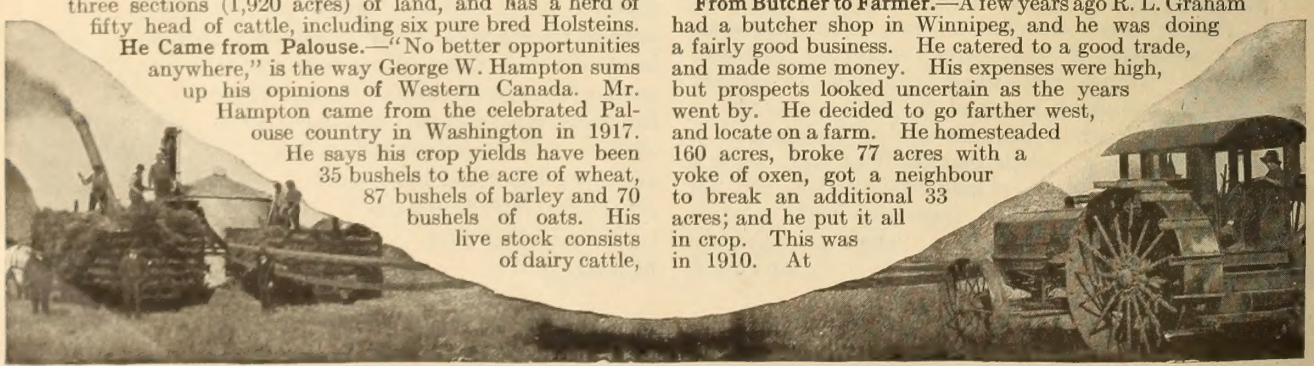
Perfectly Satisfied.—Writing from Landrose, Sask., G. S. Beamish says: "We had this year about 9,000 bushels of grain. We have oats that will yield 100 bushels to the acre. We have also about 100 pigs on hand and find them very profitable, real money makers. We value our property, buildings, cattle, and machinery at $75,000 all made from the farm, and would not think of selling."—G. S. Beamish.

Began with $500.—When Mr. Brewer arrived at Crowfoot, Alberta, in 1911, from Pittsburgh, Pa., he had only $500. He is now farming 480 acres of land near Crowfoot, Alberta, on which he had been able to pay $2,000 from the proceeds of his farming operations. "My place is all fenced and cross-fenced," he says: "I have a full line of farm equipment, horses, cattle, etc., all paid for, so I think I can be well satisfied."

Only $25 when He Started.—"I really think this is the only place for men with little money," writes Nathan Meredith from Bienfait, Saskatchewan. "I had only $25 when I started here." Now Mr. Meredith has 320 acres of land and 13 head of stock. He came from Illinois in 1915.

Stenographer Wins Success as Farmerette.—In many parts of Western Canada are to be found women owning and running farms for themselves, and what is more, making them pay. May Hazlett, an English girl, who lived on a farm in the Touchwood Hills, in Saskatchewan, for the past four years, looking after her stock and cultivating her land, is one of these. The farm was originally her brother's homestead, at which time Miss Hazlett was a stenographer. Her brother was killed while fighting with the Canadian Forces at Vimy Ridge. Neighbours advised Miss Hazlett to sell the farm, but she decided that she was tired of the "eternal pounding" and became a farmerette, although she had never previously lived in the country. So, for the last four years she has been learning to farm, and with such success that today she owns several head of horses, a fine herd of cattle, and has more than one hundred acres of land under cultivation.

From Butcher to Farmer.—A few years ago R. L. Graham had a butcher shop in Winnipeg, and he was doing a fairly good business. He catered to a good trade, and made some money. His expenses were high, but prospects looked uncertain as the years went by. He decided to go farther west, and locate on a farm. He homesteaded 160 acres, broke 77 acres with a yoke of oxen, got a neighbour to break an additional 33 acres; and he put it all in crop. This was in 1910. At



Good for 45 bushels per acre

the Chicago Live Stock Exhibition, as he was showing his splended Percheron Stallion, for which he got second prize and reserved Senior Championship, he told the story, how he owned today 1,120 acres, and was worth at least $60,000. He was an ardent booster for the Landis district, Saskatchewan.

A Sandpoint, Idaho, Man Has His Say.—On August 13, 1919, he moved from Sandpoint, Idaho, to Lousana, in Central Alberta. Last year he broke about 14 acres and sowed two acres to wheat and twelve acres to oats, expecting to get a little green feed, but threshed about three-hundred bushels of grain. From this he got feed and enough seed for this year. Last year he had about thirty acres in crop, which is looking fine. In writing he says: "We have also one of the best consolidated schools in the West, where our children can get four grades of high school work that I believe finish with the twelfth grade. Our children are taken to and from school in covered vans, so our ten months of school is not interrupted by cold or stormy weather.

"I have farmed in California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, but I do not believe that you can find any place between here and the Gulf of California that can raise as much wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy, potatoes, beets, carrots, and cabbage to the acre, without fertilizer or irrigation, as you can here. We have the soil, and we get our rain all in the summer time, when it is most needed."

Has Done Well.—August Wahinder came to Caven, in Central Saskatchewan, from North Dakota, in 1908. He had been homesteading there for twenty years; on landing in Canada all he had was a few dollars in cash and five horses. Today he owns 800 acres of land and 40 head of cattle.

The Housewife Speaks.—"The opportunities here are splendid for the beginner who is not afraid of work," says Mrs. Alice Noakes, wife of a farmer who left London, England, two years ago, for Speers, Sask. "My husband had 22 bushels of wheat to the acre, last year, and owing to the amount of moisture this year, he expects a bigger yield this fall."

Worth Reading.—According to Dennis Bird, who has been farming near Lashburn, in the Battleford district, for the past thirteen years, "this district has never had a complete failure. It has always raised something, and there is always lots of feed."

Hard to Beat.—"This country will take a lot of beating for a man between the ages of twenty and forty-five, with moderate means," is the opinion of Frank Bramhall, in reference to the Lloydminster district, where he has been farming since 1904. He is the owner of 320 acres. His wheat has averaged from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, while his oats have yielded between 30 and 100 bushels.

Best He Had Seen.—"This part of the country is as good as any that I have ever seen for anyone with moderate means," writes A. Frederickson, of Mervin, Sask.

A Champion Wheat Grower.—In 1907, a farmer boy bundled his bride and his hopes in a white-topped prairie schooner and turned northward from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They followed the road straight into Saskatchewan, settled on a tract near here and were soon "head over heels" in debt, says a Regina paper. That was fourteen years ago. This year the profits of the once penniless youth will run into many thousands of dollars. He is being hailed in Canada and other nations as a world champion wheat and oat grower. He won second prize for wheat at the 1915 Denver international show; first prize and sweepstakes at the 1917 Peoria Exposition; second prize at the big International in Chicago in 1919, and took first prize at Kansas City the same year. First prizes and sweepstakes for oats were won at the Kansas City and Chicago expositions in 1919. To the scientific development work of this man is partly attributed the enlarged acreage production in the rich districts along the lines of the Canadian National Railways. Upon his shoulders this year rests the task of making wheat-growing more profitable in New Zealand. The Government has sent a cargo of his best seed to that country.

He Can't Keep Away.—The other day Mr. C. J. Broughton, of the Chicago, Illinois, office of the Canadian Government found among his correspondence a letter signed by a name that he thought he recognized. The writer asked for information regarding shipment of car of settlers' effects to Hannah, Alberta. Mr. Broughton went down the state, visited the man whose address he had and whom he felt he had known years before. The son of the man was the first seen on the place. Mr. Broughton in introducing himself said, "Didn't you live in Canada at one time?" "Yes," the boy replied. "Before I was born you arranged for my father to go to Canada, to Nanton, Alberta. He homesteaded and then bought some more land. He farmed it and did well, but one day a buyer came along and Dad sold out for $55 an acre. He returned to Illinois, but the Canada fever had got hold of him. He offered $70 an acre for the farm he had sold, but the offer was not accepted. Now, he has purchased near Hannah—and will start as soon as possible." "Mr. Broughton," he continued, "he can't keep away, and we soon will be started farming again in Canada, and you hurry along our car." Mr. Broughton did so.

THE first question asked when information regarding any country is sought is, "What about the climate?" In dealing with the many other matters that interest the possible settler, it is a pleasure to deal with the subject. The climate of Western Canada is enjoyable; it may seem strange to those who have no personal knowledge of the facts that Western Canadians enjoy the winter months. They

are made merry with carnival and sport; they afford an off season for visiting and cementing friendships; to visit one of the many party gatherings, where toast and song and dance and bulging cupboards make the merry hours run, a splendid insight may be had of what the winters accomplish in a social way. The winters are enjoyable.

It is true there is sub-zero weather at times; let us deal with that. The desire for sports and pastimes is as keen during sub-zero weather as at any other time. It would not be so were it as unbearable as might be thought by those who had never spent a winter there. Winter is of no longer duration in Western Canada than in the Middle Northern States. Work on the land is kept up in the fall about as long in Western Canada as many hundred miles farther south. Spring seeding starts as early and in fact there have been seasons when Western Canadian farmers were earlier on the land in the spring.

While the mercury drops lower in the thermometer, the calm that prevails at such times and the absence of humidity gives truth to the remark, "It is cold but you don't feel it." Accepting the proneness of man to avoid the truth, the evidence of the dumb beast should be sufficiently reliable to substantiate the statement that low temperature in Western Canada is not unbearable nor has it a penetrating coldness. Probably nowhere, but in the Southern States, and along the Canadian border line, is there any winter season that cattle and horses can run out during all these months without shed or artificial shelter. Fully 90 per cent of horses and cattle stay out all winter. The former pick their living and the latter are fed around the barns. There is no record of any animal having died from exposure where it has been properly fed.

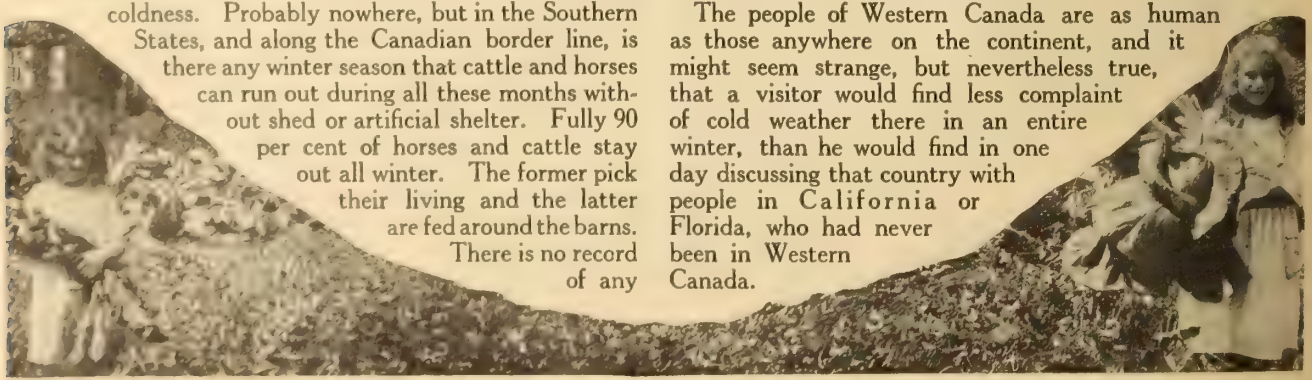
Some years ago a North Saskatchewan farmer visited Lexington, Kentucky, and purchased a car-load of registered, standard-bred trotting mares, that had always received extra care and attention. They were turned out on the Canadian prairies, where they "picked" their own living and raised their colts without ever seeing the inside of a barn or shed. In the spring they were fat and hearty. This is the evidence that the dumb beast offers.

Last January there was being played in the large, unheated skating rink at Edmonton, Alberta, one of the many hockey contests so popular as a winter sport in Western Canada. There were probably eight thousand people in attendance, one-half being women and children. As the game progressed, the crowd applauded and cheered the players of this national game for upwards of two hours. The thermometer registered thirty-eight below zero. Many of those present had driven ten to twelve miles in their cars to enjoy the sport. Hockey matches and curling competitions are never postponed on account of cold weather, though there are many instances where they are on account of "warm weather and no ice."

THE CHANGE TWENTY YEARS BROUGHT ABOUT

Writers of entertaining fiction and producers of exciting moving picture scenarios endeavor to meet a demand for the sensational by picturing the Canadian Northwest as a great sea of snow, traversed by dog teams and snow shoe runners, but the actual scenes are in reality so far north of the developed or settled area that the "movie" actors find it necessary to substitute the snow-covered mountains of Colorado for "location." Many gain the idea of the all-Canadian weather from these unreliable sources.

The people of Western Canada are as human as those anywhere on the continent, and it might seem strange, but nevertheless true, that a visitor would find less complaint of cold weather there in an entire winter, than he would find in one day discussing that country with people in California or Florida, who had never been in Western Canada.



Nature so intended that the best quality and the largest quantity of wheat could only be secured from a soil that was given a few months rest and revivication by conserving moisture through a general application of frost. This has been the secret of Western Canada's success in winning most of the world's championships for small grains.

To her bracing cold, dry winter, Western Canada can point with pride to the development of a race of energetic and healthful people, a people proud of their rich heritage, and who have demonstrated to the world successful accomplishments in every line of industry and commerce.

Spring generally opens with a rush, and then begins the farmer's busy time. Seed has been prepared, the seeders and harrows, drawn by heavy draught horses or tractors are on the field as soon as three or four inches of frost have disappeared, and early in April or May, owing to the area to be covered, this work is done. Then comes a resting period until haying, which is in June. The herds and flocks are all in their pasture. With summer practically in the lap of spring, preparations are made for harvest, which may continue from August until September. The long summer days, and the cool nights have brought to perfection the world's best wheat and plenty of it. Then the fall, with its threshing its marketing, and fall ploughing, follows the summer, and the winter will set in sometimes in November, and sometimes later, yet seldom as old timers say, "No cold weather until after Christmas." The period of greatest heat is in the month of July, when as high as 100 degrees is sometimes registered, but even in the hottest summer weather the nights are always cool and often accompanied by refreshing dews that help to moisten the growing crops and stimulate the growth of prairie and cultivated grasses. The annual rainfall is sufficient for agricultural purposes, the greater part of it coming during the growing season, which is a substantial benefit to the farmer. During the summer months the average sunshine is over fifteen hours a day and the average number of hours of sunshine for the year exceeds 2,000.

The irrigation areas that are being opened up in Southern Alberta possess a very fertile soil and attractive climate. With assurance of water they will undoubtedly become important factors in the farm production of the Dominion.

The Ideal Pork Producers are Rape and Barley

Wants to Help Others.—Farming down in Illinois is a well known farmer, whose 900 acres, with the aid of a battery of tractors and sound farming, gives him a fair return for his investment. But farming is a small share of his activities. With a million dollars or so at his command, and his banker says he has it, he finds plenty of employment otherwise. Yet, farming is a hobby with him. His desire to extend his operations led him to Western Canada last fall. After an inspection of the country, he decided to purchase a half section of land at Viking, Alberta, and farm it.

Arrangements were therefore made through Mr. C. J. Broughton, of Chicago, the Illinois representative of the Canadian Government, for the shipment of an outfit to do the work. But the outfit he took was greater than was needed for a half-section. Asked the reason for taking so much, he replied he was so well satisfied with this purchase that he intended buying more land, and get it ready for a number of his neighbours in whom he took an interest, and was willing to help get a start in a country that with the knowledge of farming that they possessed, would soon put them on easy street.

A RECENT announcement states that the sale of the first section of Canadian Pacific land was made forty years ago. When you read that the first carload of wheat was shipped from Winnipeg forty years ago, the changes that have taken place since then are matters of reminiscence, but yet of interest. What forty years ago was an unknown quantity, barren because but little production was attempted, is today one of the greatest granaries in the world. Then there was scarcely any farm live stock in the West. Dairying was not engaged in at all. Today there are 6,998,317 farm animals on the prairies, of which 881,898 are milch cows; and dairying is only second in importance to grain growing in the West.

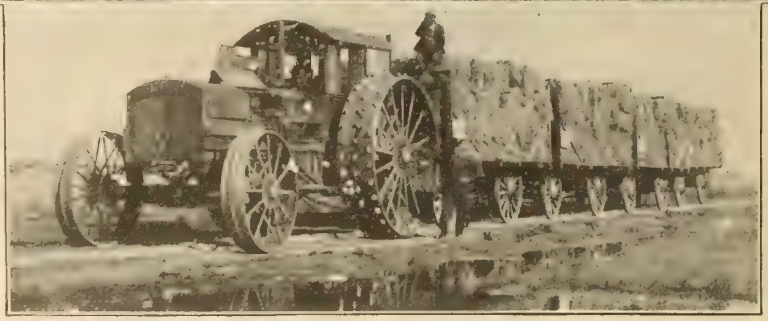
Forty years ago the shipment of one carload of grain was a notable historical event.

Today, Canada ranks as the second largest wheat-producing country in the world, with 329,185,300 bushels, 90 per cent of which was grown in the three Prairie Provinces, of which the Province of Saskatchewan produced more than half. The Dominion is today the second largest producer of oats, with 530,710,000 bushels, of which 60 per cent was grown between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, and the fifth largest producer of barley with 63,311,000 bushels, of which the prairies yielded 65 per cent.

Forty years ago scarcely any of the rich soil had been brought under cultivation. The farm machinery of the time was crude; there were no competent advisers; government experimental farms were a blessing that came years later.

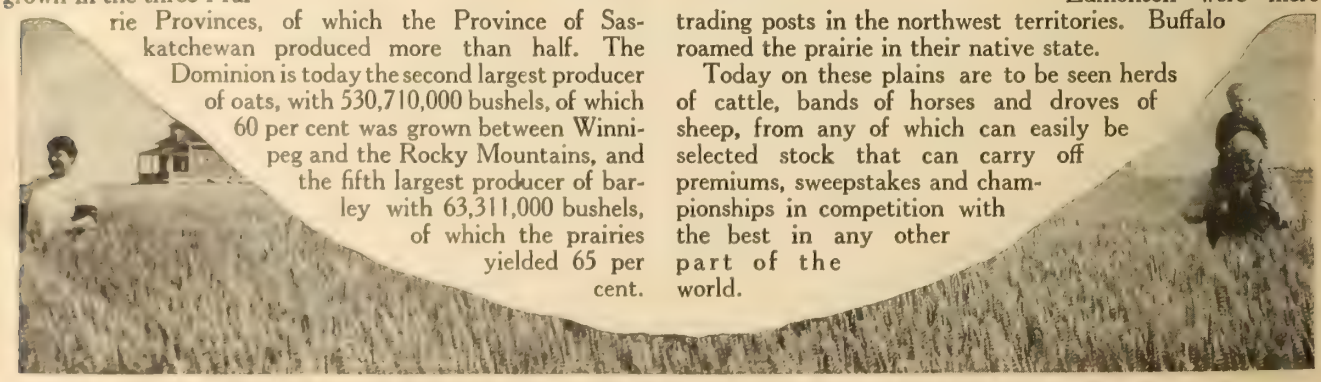
Yet these hardy pioneers stuck it out, and in forty years numbers of them are enjoying their declining days in the communities they wrested from the wilderness, prosperous, contented, with their children's families gathered about them, or seeking their own fortunes still further westward or northward. Today are thriving cities and towns where bleaching buffalo bones marked the ox trails of forty years ago. Mighty freight trains roar down the roads where the old carts creaked. Schools are within walking distance of every farm house, churches within driving distance of every home, with telephones and every modern convenience, linking communities over vast distances.

Forty years ago the Rockies were practically an impenetrable barrier, the Pacific coast being reached from the east by ship sailing round Cape Horn. Manitoba had a population of 62,260 compared with 613,008 in 1921. Winnipeg was a frontier town with 7,987 people, and Brandon, regarded as a far-flung outpost of the West, boasted of a few hundred in population. In 1891, it only had 3,778. Calgary and Edmonton were mere trading posts in the northwest territories. Buffalo roamed the prairie in their native state.



Alfalfa is a paying crop

Today on these plains are to be seen herds of cattle, bands of horses and droves of sheep, from any of which can easily be selected stock that can carry off premiums, sweepstakes and championships in competition with the best in any other part of the world.



Better probably than any analysis of soil contents, to obtain a knowledge of what soils can do, is what soils have done in producing crops. In many parts of Western Canada there are districts that have been continuously cropped, for upwards of forty years. In the neighborhood of Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg this is the case. It was very interesting to read the other day, a portion of the diary of one of the old settlers, for while Western Canada has only been known to an outside world for less than half a century (its first shipment of wheat being made only forty years ago) the early settlement goes back to 1812, when Lord Selkirk entered the country by way of the Hudson Bay. Of its earlier crops, the first planted in 1873, was grown on 10 acres of a homestead. In 1915, 42 years afterwards, the land being continuously worked all that time, he had 57 bushels of wheat to the acre. The crop of 1875 was eaten by grasshoppers. Three crops were frozen, one totally and two partially. One light crop was harvested, and all the rest ran 14 to 28 bushels to the acre, except the bumper crop of 1915, with its yield of 57 bushels.

The following table gives approximate figures for 1921 as compared with actual figures of 1919 and 1920:

Field Crops	Average Price.	Total Value	Average Price.	Total Value	Average Price	Total Value.
MANITOBA						
Wheat	$2 40	$ 98,341,000	$1.83	$68,769,000	$1 00	$48,142,000
Oats	0.72	41,420,000	0 56	32,007,000	0 33	19,837,000
Barley	1.17	20,137,000	0.80	13,988,000	0 44	9,983,000
Rye	1.28	5,228,000	1.35	3,140,100	0.90	3,713,000
Flax	4.26	2,215,000	2.25	2,587,700	1.58	853,000
Potatoes	0.81	4,266,000	1.36	4,733,300	0.45	2,853,000
Hay and clover	16.99	6,818,000	16.00	4,968,900	13.00	5,090,000
Fodder corn	13.28	1,520,000	19.00	1,412,000	9.00	1,121,000
Alfalfa	22.40	256,200	22.45	166,400	17.00	338,000
SASKATCHEWAN						
Wheat	2.32	208,787,000	1.55	175,360,000	0.85	171,696,000
Oats	0.70	78,510,000	0.41	58,035,000	0 40	84,541,000
Barley	1.08	9,689,000	0.66	6,931,000	0.50	6,645,000
Rye	1.31	2,620,000	1.26	3,194,000	0.90	14,790,000
Beans	4.00	72,800	4.00	54,000	2.00	31,000
Mixed grains	1.40	1,079,000	1.25	769,000	0.50	404,000
Flax	4.14	18,589,000	1.82	10,383,000	1.58	5,530,000
Potatoes	0.89	10,013,000	1.25	8,576,000	0.50	5,172,000
Hay and clover	17.00	4,743,000	10.00	3,283,000	11.25	5,013,000
Fodder corn	12.50	1,050,000	18.00	1,127,000	8.50	2,199,000
Alfalfa	27.5	506,000	20.00	472,000	17.50	469,000

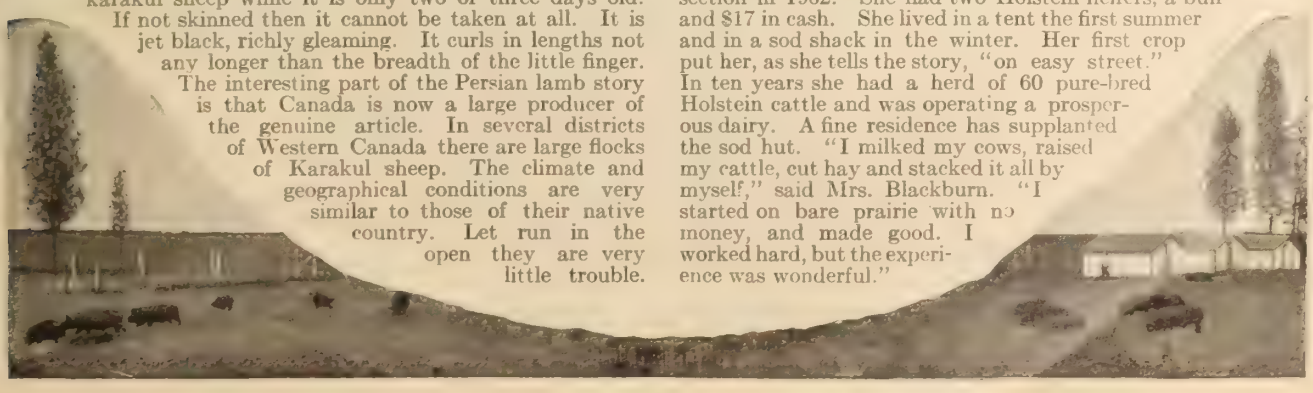
The Sheep Industry Will Pay Well

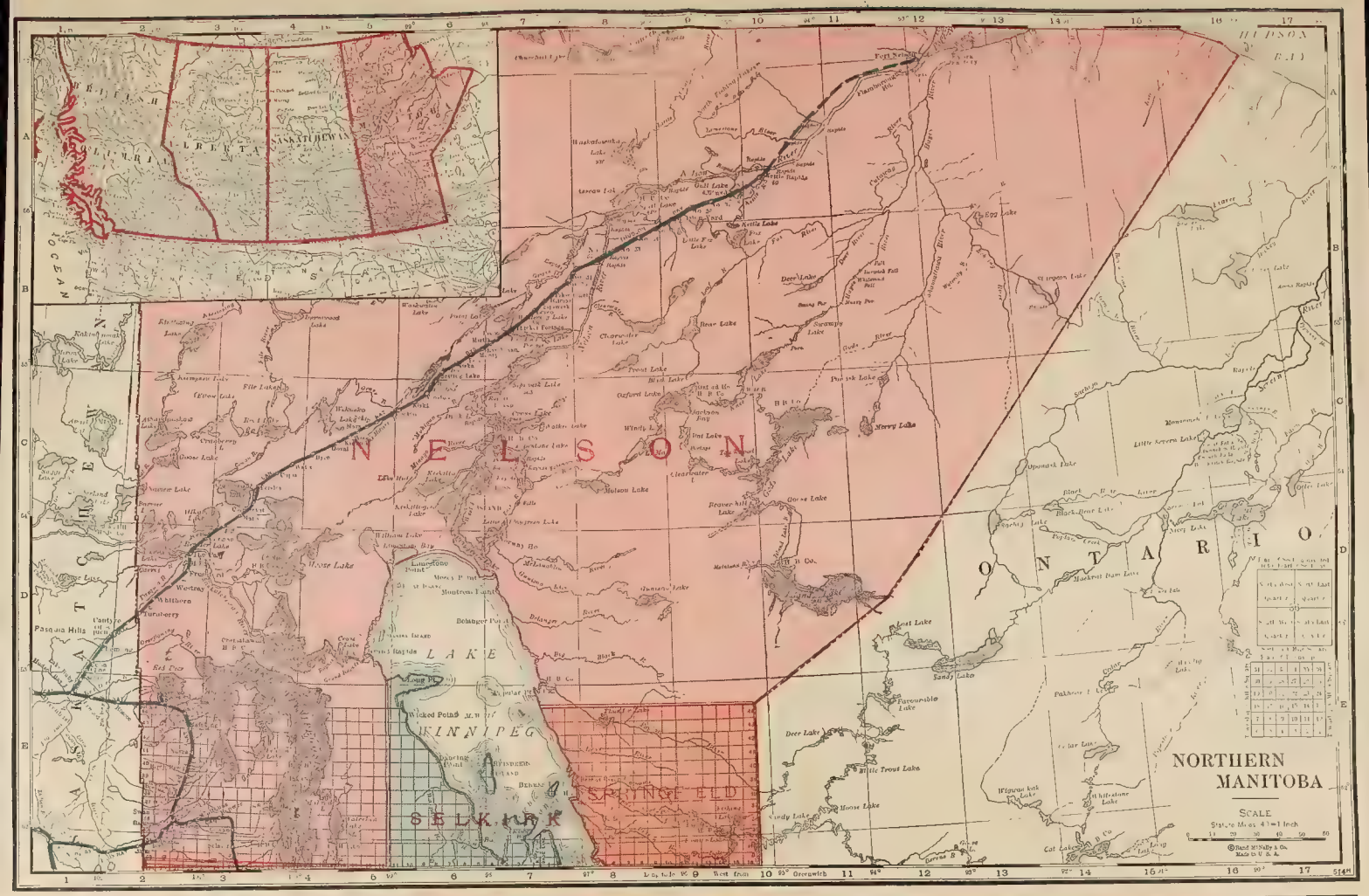
SHEEP INDUSTRY IN WESTERN CANADA

The lady possessing a beautiful Persian lamb coat wears it with justifiable pride, and becomes the envy of the one not so richly attired. But her Persian lamb garment is wrongly named. The lamb from which the fur was taken belonged not to Persia but to Bokhara, and is there known as karakul. It is called "Persian" through a misconception, which has arisen because the fur and wool merchants of Persia, traversing the deserts and wide stretches of infertile lands, meet the shepherds from Bokhara, obtaining their wool and fur in barter. Thus comes to be exported from Persia the higher grade of fur taken from the karakul sheep. It is, though, none the less valuable. The genuine Persian lamb fur has to be taken from the lamb of the karakul sheep while it is only two or three days old. If not skinned then it cannot be taken at all. It is jet black, richly gleaming. It curls in lengths not any longer than the breadth of the little finger. The interesting part of the Persian lamb story is that Canada is now a large producer of the genuine article. In several districts of Western Canada there are large flocks of Karakul sheep. The climate and geographical conditions are very similar to those of their native country. Let run in the open they are very little trouble.

The low price to which wool descended in 1921 had a deterrent influence on the sheep raisers of Western Canada, but, notwithstanding, the reports from the sales corporations indicate that there was not the falling off that might have been looked for. Small flocks are making their appearance on many farms throughout the country. The comparatively cool summers with bright clear winter weather, with a total absence of rain, sleet or severe storms during the winter, afford ideal conditions, and losses are negligible.

Her First Crop put Woman Farmer on "Easy Street."—Mrs. Mary J. Blackburn, a pioneer woman farmer of Alberta, has just added 160 acres to her farm near Hardisty. Coming from Eastern Canada, Mrs. Blackburn homesteaded a quarter section in 1902. She had two Holstein heifers, a bull and $17 in cash. She lived in a tent the first summer and in a sod shack in the winter. Her first crop put her, as she tells the story, "on easy street." In ten years she had a herd of 60 pure-bred Holstein cattle and was operating a prosperous dairy. A fine residence has supplanted the sod hut. "I milked my cows, raised my cattle, cut hay and stacked it all by myself," said Mrs. Blackburn. "I started on bare prairie with no money, and made good. I worked hard, but the experience was wonderful."

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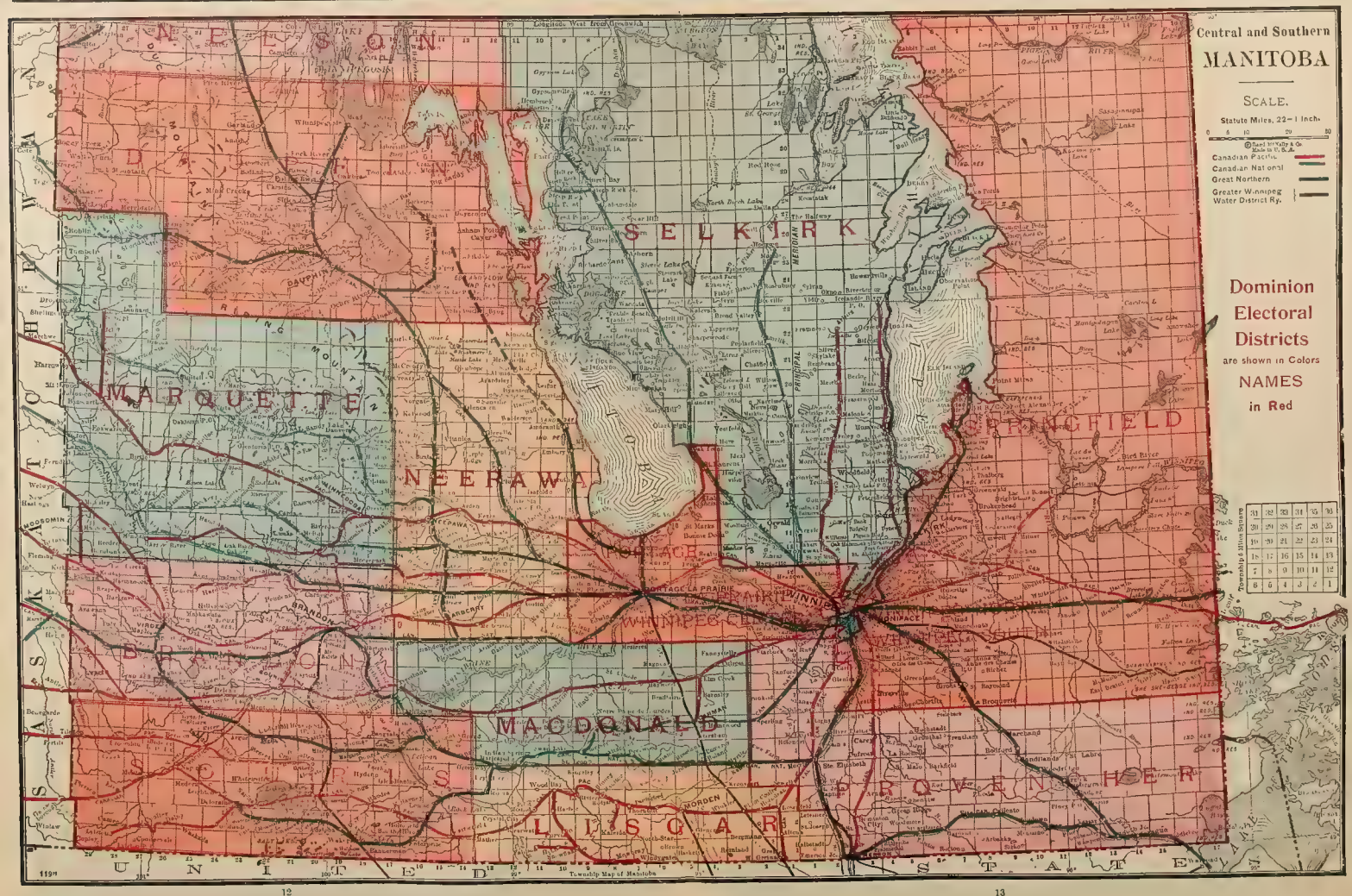
Statute Miles 4 = 1 Inch


NELSON
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MANITOBA
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Statute Miles, 22 = 1 Inch.
Canadian Pacific
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Great Northern
Greater Winnipeg Water District Ry.
Dominion Electoral Districts
are shown in Colors
NAMES
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UNITED STATES
Township Map of Manitoba

"THE history of the world shows no more well balanced development of a great country than has been true of Canada," says the National City Bank in a survey of conditions in the Dominion. "With distances so great that only the United States, Russia, and Brazil can readily be compared with it, and with natural resources that require the hardiest kind of pioneers to bring them to the service of the world, it has steadily forged ahead in working out its own salvation, until today it is in a position to solidly withstand the great strain which the post-war has brought on."

The review calls attention to the fact that Canada has been compelled in the last three years, to face an unprecedented series of economic problems, and declares that the people of the Dominion have met everyone of them in a spirit that has assured their successful ending.

The survey, which is based on reports from the bank's correspondents throughout the Dominion, declares, "It is possible to review the Canadian situation for 1921 and for 1922 with some assurance." The prediction of coming prosperity for Canada is based largely on crop conditions, and, incidentally, the bank foresees lower living costs for the people of the Dominion.

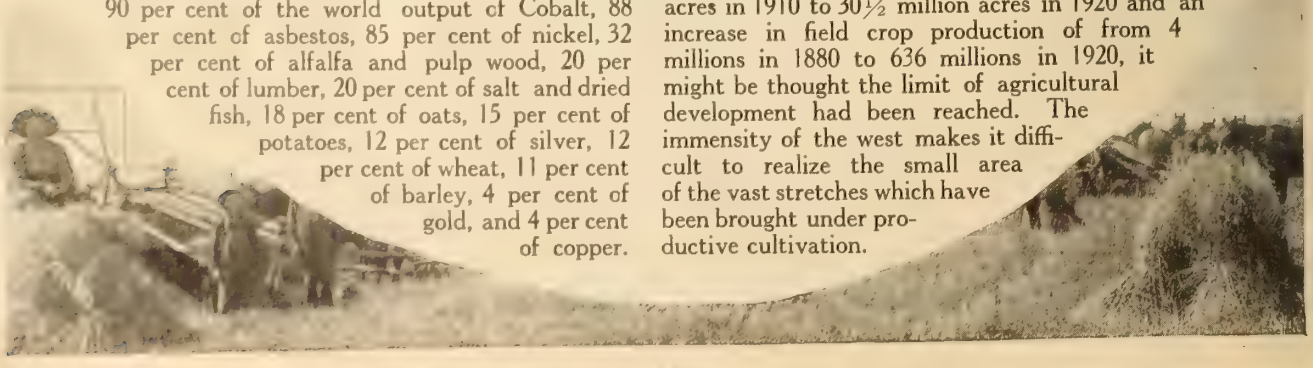
The population of Canada is one-half of one per cent of the population of the world, and Canada produces 90 per cent of the world output of Cobalt, 88 per cent of asbestos, 85 per cent of nickel, 32 per cent of alfalfa and pulp wood, 20 per cent of lumber, 20 per cent of salt and dried fish, 18 per cent of oats, 15 per cent of potatoes, 12 per cent of silver, 12 per cent of wheat, 11 per cent of barley, 4 per cent of gold, and 4 per cent of copper.

Forestry.—Many of the species of trees which can be used on the prairies are very rapid growers, for example, cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar and Manitoba maple. Wood large enough for fuel can be grown from any of these trees within six years. After that time a plantation will increase in value and productiveness year by year and will prove one of the best investments on the farm. On the Nursery Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, a plot three-quarters of an acre in extent was planted out to Russian poplar in 1906, trees spaced four feet apart each way. In 1913 the average height of these trees was 23 feet. In the fall of 1913 half the plot was cut down and yielded 6¾ cords of quite fair fuel, at the rate of 18 cords per acre in eight years.

Fruit.—As evidence that fruit can be successfully and cheaply grown on Western Canada prairies, the demonstrations made in various parts gives sufficient proof. On some farms there are trees which, during the season, are well laden with apples of excellent quality, plums and hybrid cherries, to say nothing of strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and other bush fruits. The statement is made by an official of the Manitoba Government that apples would soon be grown on every farm in the country.

Game.—Game of all kinds, including wild ducks, wild geese, plover, partridge, prairie chicken, is plentiful, and found in abundance in all parts of the country. "The northern portions of the country are literally flooded with millions of ducks," asserts an automobile tourist, and continues, "the numerous little lakes are surrounded by reeds and wild rice, in which the little ducks are hatched, and often the mother would float on the water just beside the trail, seemingly unafraid, with as many as 10 or 15 fluffy, brown babies beside her."

Reading such statements of the development of Western Canada as the growth of cultivation from 11 million acres in 1910 to 30½ million acres in 1920 and an increase in field crop production of from 4 millions in 1880 to 636 millions in 1920, it might be thought the limit of agricultural development had been reached. The immensity of the west makes it difficult to realize the small area of the vast stretches which have been brought under productive cultivation.



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MANITOBA

MANITOBA, known as the "Premier" Province of the three western grain producing provinces, and to which was recently added territory that carried its northern boundaries to Hudson Bay, has a record in agriculture of all kinds, that has given it a prominence in the eyes of the world. Its agricultural development has been fostered by an intense interest on the part of legislators, in the establishment of colleges and institutions forwarding the cause of farming.

It may safely be said that, while the growing of wheat has been more or less carried on for upwards of one hundred years, it was only about forty years ago, that it began to assume anything like a commercial venture. It was not possible before that time to get grain to market; settlers were few. Today the world knows Manitoba, for from the boundaries of Russia to the Antarctic there are those whose life is maintained through eating bread made of flour which has been grown from Manitoba wheat. Various conditions contribute to the high quality of the grain grown in Manitoba, amongst them being soil, climate, moisture, long hours of sunshine.

Seeding and Harvesting Dates.—Taken from the diary of an "old timer," the information is obtained that the following were dates of seeding and harvesting:

The 1885–1918 seeding dates on this farm were as follows: 1885, May 11; 1886, April 8; 1887, April 20 (bumber crop); 1888, April 23; 1889, April 10; 1890, April 24; 1892, May 9; 1893, May 4; 1894, May 11; 1895, April 18; 1896, May 29 (poor crop); 1897, May 3; 1898, April 25; 1899, May 17; 1900, April 20; 1901, April 29; 1902, April 30; 1903, April 24; 1904, May 6; 1905, April 27; 1906, April 24; 1907, May 13; 1908, May 4; 1909, May 10; 1910, April 28; 1911, April 27; 1912, April 25; 1913, April 23; 1914, April 28; 1915, April 17 (57 bushels to acre); 1916, May 6; 1917, May 3; 1918, April 17.

The dates for the beginning of wheat harvest were: 1885, Aug. 31; 1886, Aug. 7; 1887, Aug, 14; 1888, Sept. 3; 1889, Aug. 20; 1890, Aug. 19; 1891, Aug. 31; 1892, Aug. 27; 1893, Aug. 21; 1894, Aug. 21; 1896, Sept. 5; 1897, Aug. 23; 1898, Aug. 25; 1899, Aug. 28; 1900, Aug. 14; 1901, Aug. 17; 1902, Aug. 18; 1903, Aug. 14; 1904, Aug. 25; 1905, Aug. 23; 1906, Aug. 13; 1907, Sept. 2; 1908, Aug, 18; 1909, Aug, 18; 1910, Aug. 18; 1911, Aug. 18; 1912, Aug. 21; 1913, Aug. 16; 1914, Aug. 6; 1915, Aug. 11; 1916, Aug. 11; 1917, Aug. 18.

The yields of grain in Manitoba for 1921 were about as follows and the value of the crop was $93,125,000:

	Acres	Bushels Per acre	Total
Wheat	2,711,160	13.3	36,058,428
Oats	1,900,000	29.2	55,480,000
Barley	850,000	21.7	18,285,000
Rye	180,000	13.0	2,340,000
Flax	91,000	7.2	655,000

Space will permit of only a few illustrations of the excellent yields of crops grown in 1921, but these that follow will give a good general idea of what was generally produced.

Dauphin.—Wheat threshing revealed yields of 20 to 30 bushels per acre; barley 30 to 40; oats 40 to 60; James Patterson had 31 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Swan River.—H. Sims rye went 44 bushels per acre average of wheat for the district 24 bushels.

Benito.—20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre was the threshing returns here.

Inwood.—Fully 75 per cent of the wheat turned out good, balance being fair.

Winnipeg District.—C. E. Howe advises that he had an average yield of 22½ bushels of flax from a 25 acre field.

Darlingford.—John Ching, of the Darlingford district, says: It takes only 25 "spuds" to make a bushel nowadays, which turn the scale at 60 pounds 10 ounces. The largest in the bushel weighed 4 pounds 10 ounces, while the smallest was just 2 pounds. The remaining 22 weighed from 2 pounds ½ ounce to 2 pounds 14½ ounces.

Cattle.—The day is past when Manitoba depends upon grain growing. It was early found that other branches of farming industry produced large profits and ample returns. The same soil that gave life to the grain would produce feed for cattle, and the cattle industry has become a general attachment to other work of the farm.

Fodders.—Corn production, while yet in its infancy, shows signs of a growth that may before long place Manitoba side by side with the northern states where corn is fighting for a place with wheat.

Sufficient experiment has already been made to warrant farmers in a number of districts to go rather extensively into its production. The erection of silos is occupying the attention of a great many progressive farmers. Sunflower production is taken up. The growth is luxurious and the yield satisfactory, as high as twenty-five tons to the acre being recorded. Native grasses amply provide for the raising and fattening of cattle. Tame grasses, such as timothy, clover, rye, brome and alfalfa, thrive wonderfully.

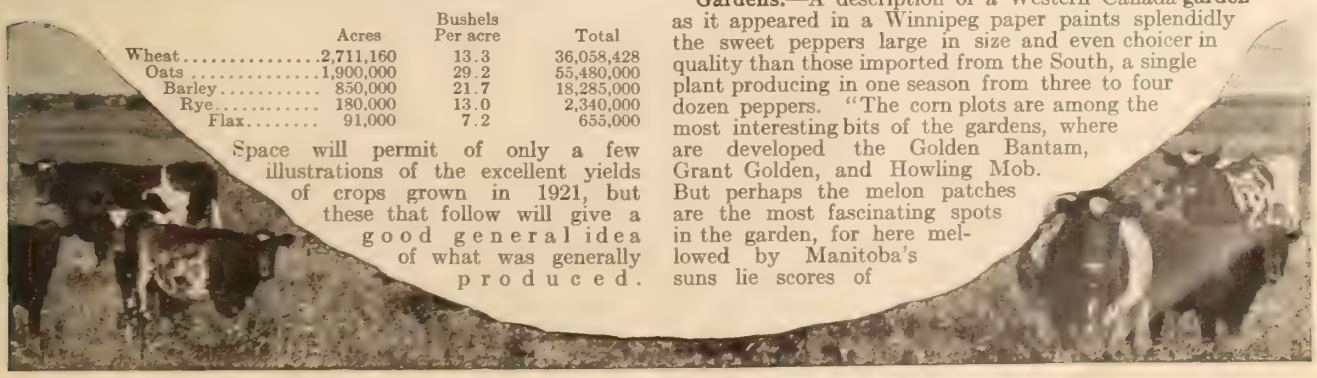
Dairying.—The fame that Manitoba wheat has achieved is that which the Manitoba butter maker is endeavouring to reach. There is everything necessary in the Province itself to make dairying a successful accomplishment—water, grass, climate, freedom from tuberculosis, strict examination of herds, a gratuitous paternalism by the Government in methods of education by experienced teachers, and grades which are made uniform throughout all the provinces. In Manitoba last year there were 53 creameries.

Potatoes.—A short distance west of Winnipeg there is located a farm that can make the proud boast of being the largest potato farm in the whole of Canada. Three hundred acres of potatoes were cultivated last year.

Honey.—Manitoba's honey production for 1921 amounted to 903,000 pounds, derived from 14,721 colonies of bees. As compared with 7,593 a year ago.

Tobacco.—Tobacco growing is the latest phase of agriculture introduced into Northern Manitoba. Messers. Jacob and Guspin, two Belgians, who experimented with it last year, produced a tobacco said to be the equal to the Quebec product.

Gardens.—A description of a Western Canada garden as it appeared in a Winnipeg paper paints splendidly the sweet peppers large in size and even choicer in quality than those imported from the South, a single plant producing in one season from three to four dozen peppers. "The corn plots are among the most interesting bits of the gardens, where are developed the Golden Bantam, Grant Golden, and Howling Mob. But perhaps the melon patches are the most fascinating spots in the garden, for here mellowed by Manitoba's suns lie scores of



Montreal Musks, Honey Dew, and nutmeg melons and water-melons by the score.

There are many other things to see, the daily pick of ripe tomatoes is some 500 or 600 pounds of beautifully smooth crimson spheres, neatly packed in boxes ready for shipment.

There are pumpkins weighing at least 100 pounds and not yet full grown, and vegetable marrows, that will weigh 40 to 50 pounds and are a rich dark green when ripe. Peeping from their circles of gray green leaves are cauliflowers like mounds of snow. There are huge beds of Chinese cabbage and its second cousin Swiss chard. There are acres of carrots, parsnips, beans, onions, and what not, and last but not least the great bed of "ever-bearing" strawberries, with their blossoms, green fruit and fully ripened berries all on the same plant.

The artistic as well as the useful has been cared for, and across a quaint rustic bridge one goes from the lovely flower garden and lawns of the house-place, with their shelter of elms and oaks, to the sweet pea and aster garden, a very riot of bloom.

Vegetables are all of extra quality in size, hardiness and yield

Poultry.—Hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, are successfully raised. To this industry the farmer's wife gives particular attention and by means of it she is able to build up a very comfortable income in addition to that derived from the other farm operations. There is a splendid market in the cities and towns, with a large exportable demand.

Climate.—Manitoba possesses a climate which is particularly adapted to the production of a healthy, vigorous people. Spring and autumn are delightful seasons of moderate temperature and bright sunshine. The summer is warm, the mercury frequently rising to between 90 and 100 degrees, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until 10 o'clock or later, are a most enjoyable feature of the summer climate. The average rainfall is sufficient for the production of all cereal crops and the growing of field roots, garden stuff, and fodders of great variety.

Water is to be had in abundance everywhere. Shallow wells, eight to twenty feet, give an excellent supply of good water, while drilled and bored wells give certain plentiful quantities. The rivers and the small streams fed by springs give assurance of water in nearly all the districts.

Taxation is not exorbitant. There is none on buildings, live stock, implements or improvements on the farm. Taxes are devoted to maintenance and construction of roads, schools and such other public utilities as a growing population demands.

Soil.—Beyond the statement that the soil is almost generally a friable black loam, varying in depth from a foot to four and five feet, and resting on a chocolate coloured clay, little more need be said, when there is pointed out the evidence of continued good crops year after year, without the aid of artificial fertilizing, although this is not always recommended. There does not seem to be any end to its ability to produce. Fed by sufficient rains in the growing season, and by long hours of bright sunlight and consequent nitrogen, it goes on, year in and year out, giving ample results for the labour.

Land prices in Manitoba are low, but they are bound to increase. Prices run from $50 to $100 per acre for improved farms and proportionately less for raw land. These lands will soon command much higher prices than they do today.

Social Conditions.—A network of railways now provides easy transportation facilities to all the prairie cities as well as to the outside world. The motor car, the telegraph, the extension of good roads and the universal use of the rural telephone have robbed even the remote prairie districts of any isolation. There are travelling libraries, travelling motion picture outfits, boys' and girls' clubs and women's institutes. Agricultural fairs are held in all the principal communities. In addition to their educational value they have a distinct social side.

Social gatherings in the school houses, barn dances, picnics, outing parties, and all pastimes usually indulged in in older countries, form an agreeable condition to Manitoba farm life.

Education.—Primary or public schools are free to all children of school age, irrespective of religious denomination. In rural districts the consolidated school idea is growing in popularity.

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are available to pupils practically without charge. The University of Manitoba, is the oldest institution of its kind in Western Canada.

Churches of all denominations are to be found, even in remote settlements, carrying into these districts the privilege of worshipping at the shrine of one's particular faith.

Electricity for the Farm.—There is in Manitoba a power commission, vested with very wide power in extending the system throughout the rural districts of the Province. The farmers along the power lines will avail themselves of this excellent and cheap means of getting light, heat, and power.

Telephones.—Rural telephone service is general. To those who know its value, it will be realized what an advantage this service is to the farmers of the Province.

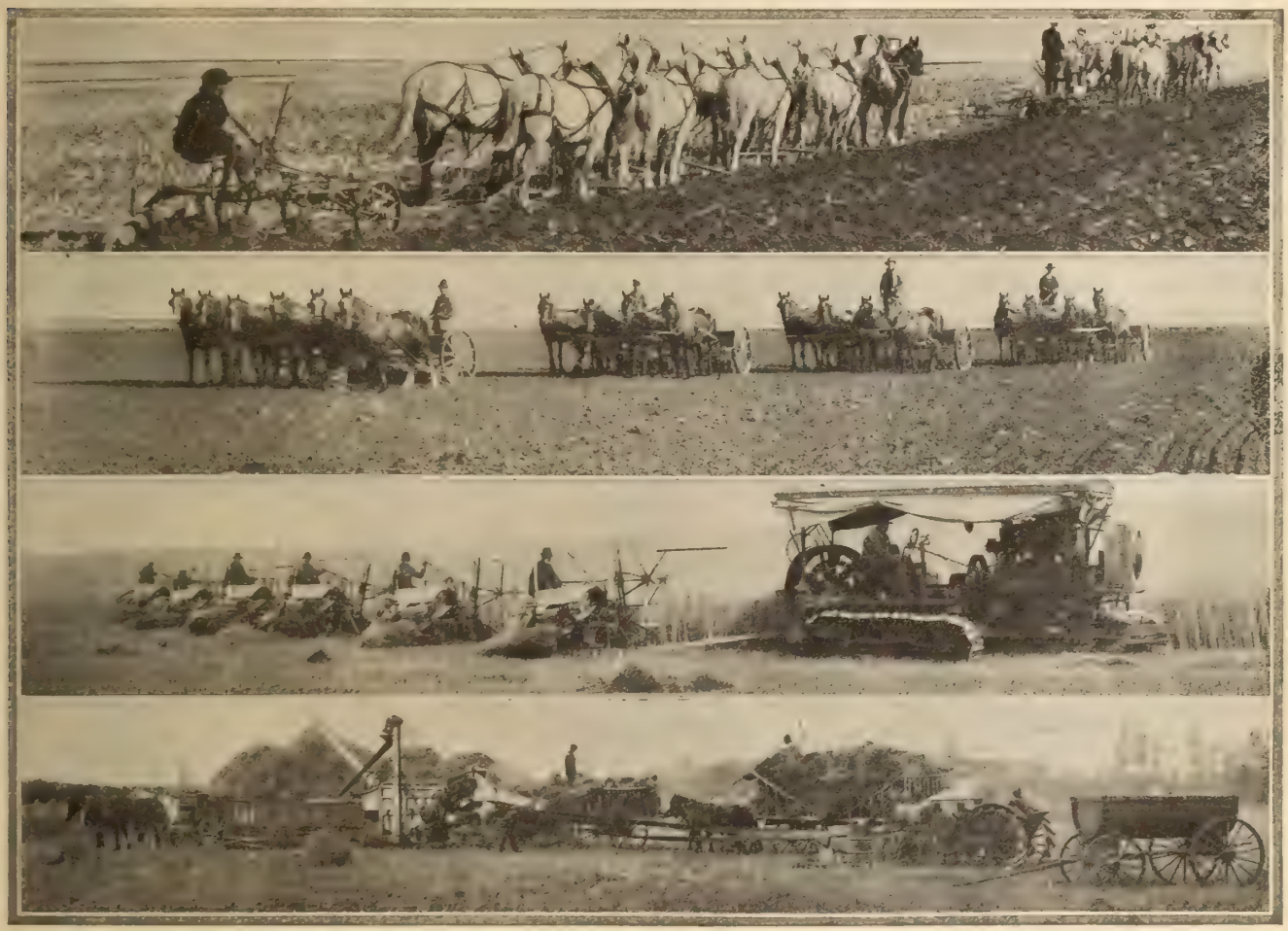
Fuel.—There is no scarcity of fue in the Province. The mines of Alberta and Saskatchewan are prolific providers and coal of excellent quality is laid down at an exceedingly low figure. In many parts of the Province there is a vast supply of wood, which, cut

during the winter months, provides employment for a large number of men. It is shipped to the towns and cities. Permits are given to settlers which allow them to go to the woods owned by the Government, and cut their own supply. In addition to this, it is hoped that in the near future there will be oil finds that will doubtless be made use of as fuel, or directing power in factories and farm work.

Industries.—During the past year 71 different enterprises were started in Winnipeg, aggregating an investment of $1,000,000. Among them were factories for the manufacture of linen, garden implements, cabinets, electric appliances, lamps, chemical products, radiators, wood carving, brooms, cigars and caps. The growing of hemp in a large way has been successfully carried on in some districts. This will mean the establishment of twine and other kindred factories into which hemp goes largely.

The population of Manitoba is 613,008 as compared with 461,394 in 1911, an increase of 34½ per cent. Number of farmers in 1921 was 55,184 and in 1916 was 45,263. Manitoba in the past year has increased its wealth, added to its population, seen large sales of farm lands at increased prices, business was good. The Government has given special attention to agriculture and not overlooked the social side of farm life, which is a phase of farm existence that interests the "women folk." Unless they are satisfied, the man's part is difficult.

"Now on our lengthened border-line
We give but one glad countersign—
This: "Who goes there?" "A friend!
A friend!"
Be it the same till time shall end—
And let us to all nations prove
That nations can as brothers love."



IT has generally been conceded that farming is a man's job. It has long been considered that a woman's place on the farm was in the house, with a few attendant duties, looking after the chickens and the garden. But times are changing.

Some years ago a family located a 160-acre farm in the Oak Lake district, Manitoba. Later the father died, leaving to his two daughters and aged wife a mortgaged quarter section. Instead of selling the effects and moving to town to take employment, the girls decided to work the place.

While the mother looked after the household duties the daughters did the farm work. They did the ploughing, harrowing, seeding, haying, harvesting, stooking, feeding and other farm operations. Except at threshing time, the getting out of wood, the help of man was never sought. Instead of a 160-acre place, with seven horses and ten cattle, which they started with, they have a 1,120-acre farm, twenty-five head of heavy horses and nearly a hundred head of cattle, mostly pure breds. Their farm buildings, equipment, and well-kept fields are an object to many in any country.

Their accomplishment has been profitable and pleasant; they have enjoyed every home advantage. They are entertaining and bright, and have all the feminine charm of womanhood. Their occupation has not given them a masculine character or appearance.

SASKATCHEWAN

"RAPIDLY FLOWING WATER"

Hon. W. M. Martin, a former Premier, in an address delivered last fall, said: "The history of the old Northwest, which is the history of our province, is graphically romantic. With our early history is identified the Hudson's Bay Company and the colorful exploits of the Royal Mounted. From 1870 until 1905, when the Province was in process of formation, the part played by railway construction in its development can scarcely be exaggerated."

Referring to the vast extent of the Province, Premier Martin pointed out that Saskatchewan was larger than any other European country except Russia, although smaller than some other Canadian provinces. Only half the vast provincial areas, he asserted, had any settlement at all.

Seventy-two per cent of the people of the Province resided on the land, which made it the most rural province in Canada.

The Premier traced the great growth of the grain industry in the Province, emphasizing the wealth accruing to the Dominion from prairie products. In conclusion he referred to the great possibilities for mineral, fisheries and lumbering development in the northern portions of the Province at present only sparsely settled and little known.

A Tourist Speaks.—Touring through Western Canada by automobile has become an educative pastime, full of intense interest and pleasure, one that gives health, restores and builds up courage, and makes "life worth the living." It is not an unusual sight for the farmer to see passing his door, or stopping for a meal, an auto loaded with tourists, and bearing the license number of some far off state, the occupants being tourists or land seekers, or else on their way to the farm they have purchased. The excellent roads throughout all parts of the country lend themselves wonderfully to this means of transportation. Crossing the boundary line that divides the United States from Canada is easily negotiated, the owner of the car having satisfied the boundary officials that he has met all the requirements.

If *en tour*, the car receives a permit for a certain period. On the expiry of this it is expected he will return with the car. If on the way to complete settlement on land, the car, if it has been owned for six months previous to entering Canada, and for use on the farm to be occupied the car will have free admission as a portion of settlers' effects. Hundreds of settlers are now occupying Western Canada lands, having made their way from as far off as Texas and Oklahoma by means of auto. In this way they save considerable on a long railway haul.

SOME OF THE YIELDS FOR 1921

Crops.—While there were adverse conditions in many parts of the Province, which materially cut down the estimated yield of grain in June and July, there was harvested the second largest crop of wheat ever produced in the Province, while the oat crop was the largest. Barley was the third largest crop, while rye took a prominent place. Notwithstanding that rains came at the closing of harvest and just at and during threshing time, the quality of the grain was not materially affected, and was of a higher standard than for many years. A report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Province gives the official yields:

Wheat, 11,651,622 acres, average yield 14.9 bushels per acre, total production, 174,424,781 bushels.

Oats 4,903,000 acres, yield per acre, 35; total production, 171,115,000 bushels.

Barley 427,798 acres, yield 26.7 production 11,455,961.

Flax 366,858 acres, yield 8.2, production 3,030,633.

Rye, 1,038,507 acres, yield, 13.6, production 14,140,227 bushels.

Vonda.—The average yield of wheat 18 to 25 bushels.

Weyburn.—Yield of wheat about 20 bushels per acre.

Assiniboia.—Yield of wheat here was reported at 32 bushels.

Goodwater.—Fall rye yielded 44 bushels per acre, while spring rye ran from 20 to 30 bushels.

Pasqua.—From 98 acres of wheat W. L. Crandall got an average of 25 bushels to the acre.

Red Deer Hill.—W. H. Gange got over 50 bushels of wheat per acre off of breaking. Thos. Bibby's wheat went 44 bushels.

Lily Plain.—A. field of oats went 92 bushels per acre.

Kelvington.—Average yield of wheat was 30 bushels; oats 75; barley 55; potatoes 350.

Leask.—Wheat yielded up to 45 bushels per acre. Yields of 20 to 25 bushels were common.

Carlyle.—15 bushels of wheat per acre; barley 35; oats 25.

Yorkton.—Threshing returns showed a yield of from 17 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre.

Moosomin.—14 bushels of wheat per acre.

Langbank.—16 bushels of wheat and 30 to 40 of barley reported.

Carmichael.—Summer fallowed ground gave 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre. The average yield throughout was 15 bushels.

North Battleford.—In every part of the district the crops were perfect. This applies to all portions of the country of which North Battleford is the centre.

Aberdeen.—D. McKay had 480 acres in wheat and his return was an average of 40 bushels per acre. The same story came from the Huffman farms. Generally the reports from here gave yields of wheat at 20 to 40 bushels.

Laird.—J. B. Peters had an average yield of 34 bushels wheat per acre from a large field and as high as 48 bushels per acre from smaller field.

Mango.—Mr. Chas. Johns threshed 150 acres of oats that gave 107 bushels to the acre. His wheat went 38 bushels.

Leask.—Some wheat in this district went 45 bushels per acre. Yields of 20 to 30 bushels were common.

Star City.—The general yield of wheat here was between 30 and 40 bushels per acre. Carrot River district reported similarly.

Radisson.—20 bushels of wheat to the acre here.

Cudworth.—Fifty-two hundred bushels of wheat off 170 acres of rented land at Cudworth, Sask., is the gratifying result of the farming operations of S. M. Peterson, tenant.

Lockwood.—Wheat yield in this district was good. Many farms—and large ones at that—gave 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The average could well be place d at above 25 bushels.

Nokomis.—25 bushels per acre may well be said to

have been the average of wheat yields here. Several farmers had as high as 35 bushels. Oats were good and barley fair.

Tisdale.—30,000 bushels of wheat were grown by Messrs. Buckle & Morgan, which averaged 47 bushels to the acre.

Luseland and Unity.—Wheat average about 20 bushels per acre. Rosetown to Saskatoon, wheat average about 20.

Wilkie.—Wheat ran all the way from 11 to 21 bushels per acre, with an average of about 15.

J. Brown, Davis, 50 bushels; S. J. Faris, Birch Hills, 50 bushels; T. Williams, Hoey, 54 bushels; F. Williams, Hoey, 45 bushels; J. D. McMahon, Shellbrook, 40 bushels wheat, 65 bushels of oats; T. H. Pettet, Hoey, 51 bushels; H. G. Young, Brancepeth, 40 bushels; H. Couldwell, Lily Plain, 23 bushels (hailed); Garlach Brothers, Birch Hills, 39 bushels; E. Tool, Wakaw, 50 bushels; W. L. Potter, Wakaw, 43 bushels; S. Bunta, Wakaw, 40 bushels; H. Anderson, Pleasant Valley, 34 bushels; Morren

The Farm Home of Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Canadian Minister of Agriculture

Paynton.—About 28 bushels of wheat grading No. 2 was the average in this district.

Lenora Lake.—Anton Ramble had wheat that went 31 bushels per acre, while others in the district had 34 to 37 bushels. In referring to it Mr. Ramble said: "I have been farming all my life, but never raised such crops as I have here."

Macklin.—Majority of the wheat graded No. 1 and the yield about 30 bushels.

Canora.—Threshing returns gave an average yield of wheat at 25 bushels; oats 50 to 70.

Turtleford.—D. Chatwin threshed 6,300 bushels of wheat from a quarter section, believed to be a record. W. F. Hodgson threshed 681 bushels from 13½ acres, measured land, sown to Kitchener wheat. A. Quimby harvested 727 bushels oats off 7 acres. The Andrews' farm yielded 50 bushels of wheat per acre. Many other good yields were reported in this district.

Rural Schools in Every Settled Community

Montmartre.—The average of wheat in this district was 15 bushels, but graded low.

Morse.—Average of wheat for the district, 12 to 20 bushels.

Saltcoats.—Yield: Wheat 20; oats 45.

Edam.—A correspondent writing from Edam, North Battleford district, says that the 1921 crops in that section of Saskatchewan were the best ever harvested there. Wheat yielded as high as 40 bushels per acre, while oats ran up as high as 100 bushels in many cases. Rye also gave big returns.

Marcelin.—O. Benoit had wheat last year that went 62 bushels.

Piapot.—Wheat yields 12 to 16 bushels per acre.

Gull Lake.—Conservative estimates place the average yield of wheat in this district at 10 to 15 bushels.

Samburg.—J. Loobest grew oats in 1921 that yielded 112 bushels to the acre, and O. Granrude's barley went 72 bushels. Other Saskatchewan yields taken from the Prince Albert district reports, were: and Puffer, Henriburg, 41 bushels; H. Waller, Shellbrook, 30 bushels; O. Granute, Coxby, 72 bushels (barley); J. Golumbun, Wakaw, 30 bushels; W. H. Heuidy, Wakaw, 31 bushels; Bradley Brothers, Claytonville, 62 bushels.

Dairying.—That Saskatchewan has turned the corner in dairying is evident from the fact that the past year shows a total estimated dairy production of $23,455,774 an increase of $412,725 over the previous year. The output of creamery butter increased over 16,000 pounds, and there were 10,000 more gallons of ice cream manufactured than in the previous year. The total value of dairy cattle is estimated at over $40,000,000.

The 58 creamery plants in operation during 1921 represented a total investment including equipment, of nearly $2,175,000.

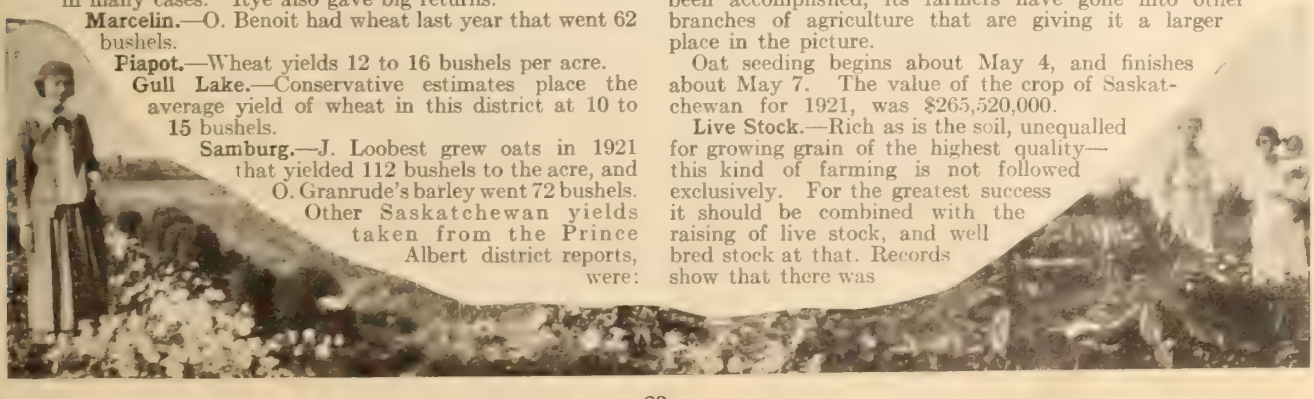
Grain.—The fame that Saskatchewan grain has achieved will never be disturbed. The soil and the conditions that today have given it supremacy in this respect, will always remain.

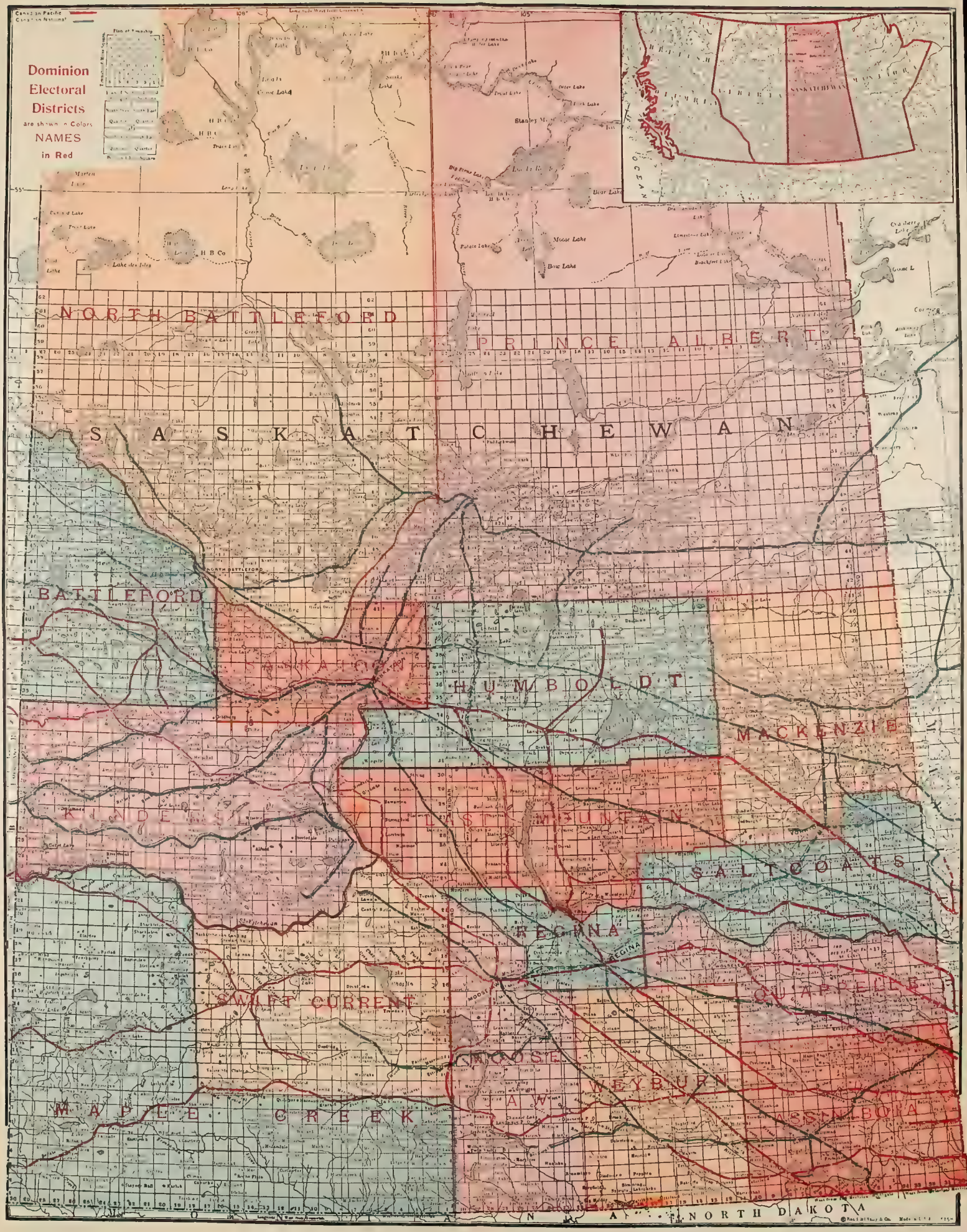
SEEDING		CUTTING		THRESHING
Commenced	General	Commenced	Complete	General
1919 April 17	April 24	July 28	August 18	September 2
1918 April 7	April 15	August 15	September 7	September 15
1917 April 27	May 5	August 18	September 7	September 14
1916 April 15	April 21	August 15	September 11	August 22
1915 April 4	April 10	August 19	September 7	August 19

Within the past few years, not satisfied with what has already been accomplished, its farmers have gone into other branches of agriculture that are giving it a larger place in the picture.

Oat seeding begins about May 4, and finishes about May 7. The value of the crop of Saskatchewan for 1921, was $265,520,000.

Live Stock.—Rich as is the soil, unequalled for growing grain of the highest quality—this kind of farming is not followed exclusively. For the greatest success it should be combined with the raising of live stock, and well bred stock at that. Records show that there was




Dominion Electoral Districts are shown in Colors NAMES in Red
NORTH BATTLEFORD
PRINCE ALBERT
SASKATCHEWAN
BATTLEFORD
HUMBOLDT
MACKENZIE
KINDERSLEY
LAST MOUNTAIN
SALTCOATS
REGINA
SWIFT CURRENT
QU'APPELLE
MOOSE JAW
WEYBURN
MAPLE CREEK
ASSINIBOIA
ALBERTA
NORTH DAKOTA

produced from grain in one year $260,000,000, while the live stock production and live stock products, comprising exports of butter, eggs and poultry exceeded $300,000,000. Western Canada cattle are sought for, not only because they are so easily raised, but they possess the bone, muscle, and size that only conditions such as are abundant there could possibly furnish. Packing and cold storage plants pay the prevailing market prices for hogs or beef cattle, and obviate long shipment. Cattle in 1921 numbered 1,563,332, an increase of 339,280 over 1920. The greatest increase was in milch cows, now 421,706, or 70,000 more than in the previous year.

Sheep.—It would be useless repetition to speak of the luxuriant grasses of Saskatchewan, and of the adaptability of the climate to sheep-raising. What has been done, and is being done, the wide-spread interest that is taken by farmers in all parts of the Province, make a lengthy story unnecessary.

Hogs.—Swine are contributing largely to the income, and great advancement has recently taken place in bringing forward the best of the best breeds. Interest may be said to be evenly divided between the Yorkshires and the Berkshires. Lately, however, importation of sires and proved Durocs and Poland-Chinas, as well as Hampshires, may cause the breeders of the two first named classes to look after their laurels. Barley is the finishing feed, while the growing process is greatly enhanced by the cultured rape and other green feeds.

Poultry.—The great interest being shown by farmers in poultry is reflected in the demand for pure-bred birds for breeding purposes. Chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys are included in this demand.

Honey.—Bee culture is practically a new industry in Saskatchewan. Those who have ventured into it pronounce themselves as well satisfied.

Fruits.—Small fruits grow wild in abundance. Cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and currants are successfully grown. Experiments with apples are now under way. Crab apples are easily grown. Each summer, farmers and their families pick quantities of fruit, preserving sufficient for every day of the ensuing year and yet, each season, thousands of bushels go to waste for the lack of people to consume them.

Hay and Pasture.—The excellent quality of native grasses that sustained huge herds of buffalo, antelope, elk and moose in the days when they roamed the prairies, remains today. Timothy, brome, western rye, alfalfa and clover are being extensively produced as fodder crops for cattle. Fodder corn is also grown in many places. The prairie grasses make a very nutritious hay, which contains native legumes such as wild vetch, increasing the protein or fattening content and greatly improving it in quality.

Fuel.—Lignite coal is possibly the chief fuel used by the majority of settlers in the rural districts. There are 45 mines in the Province. There are rich deposits of it in the southeastern section of the Province. A process for carbonizing and briquetting this fuel has been evolved. In the northern part of the Province there are extensive areas of bush and timber, from which settlers may draw their supply, affording inexpensive fuel and fencing.

Topography and Soil.—The greater portion of Saskatchewan comprising the territory now open to settlement may be said to be a region of rolling prairie, interrupted by ridges and valleys. It is a plain, developed on nearly flat-lying, soft, strata clay, shales, and friable sandstones. The outstanding characteristic of these soils is the large proportion of vegetable matter and nitrogen they possess, to which they primarily owe their remarkable fertility and lasting quality. They contain abundant stores of the mineral elements of plant food. It is the large percentgage of nitrogen-holding, humus-forming material and its intimate incorporation with the sand and clay, that give to these soils their superiority, chemically, and otherwise.

Lands.—Saskatchewan land is of two classes, the open prairie land for extensive grain growing, and the park areas for mixed farming. Free homesteads of 160 acres each are still available in the northern parts of the agricultural belt, and a limited number in the southwestern part of the Province, which are practically free of timber. The former are chiefly bush lands and the latter are mostly rough, where the choice prairie homesteads have been practically all taken up. This class of land is now a purchase proposition, prices varying from $20 to $30 an acre for raw prairie, and from $35 to $100 an acre according to improvement and location.

Climate.—The climate is recognized as one of the Province's most valuable assets. Not only is it healthful and invigorating but its conditions are such as tend to stimulate the agricultural possibilities of the land, especially in respect to grain growing, and raising live stock. During the summer months the average sunshine is sixteen hours a day, and the average number of hours of sunshine for the year exceeds 2,000.

Since the glacial period these prairies have been continuously covered with grasses and leguminous herbage. As layer upon layer are pressed down by succeeding growths they have formed a soil of remarkable depth and wonderful fertility. High diurnal temperatures, long days, and a sufficient rainfall during the growing season are conducive to a most luxuriant growth. The winter season, with its dry cold, practically locks up the stores of plant food from the autumn until the season opens again.

Water Supply.—Good water for domestic and general use can be obtained from wells

at a depth of ten to thirty feet. In some districts it is necessary to go considerably deeper in order to be assured of a definite quantity. There are large and small fresh water lakes throughout the Province.

Education.—The education system is thorough and comprehensive. The chief institution is the Provincial University, situated at Saskatoon, and the necessary opportunities for learning reach out in a general way to the rural schools, all of which, from the University down, come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education of the Provincial Government. In all the primary schools education is free.

the traveller. As far as external indications suggest, the spiritual welfare of the people is in no more danger of suffering neglect than the intellectual.

Saskatchewan has 7 cities, 78 towns, 337 villages, 301 rural municipalities; 100,000,000 acres of forest; 115,000 farms; a sodium sulphate deposit of 6 million tons; 225 factories; copper, gold, silver, gypsum, ore, salt deposits, has eight times in nine years won the world's sweepstakes for the best wheat, as well as many first prizes and championships for other cereals, vegetables and grasses; produced in 1920 farm products valued at $525,736,771; and last year

There are about 4,500 public or primary schools in the Province, and 24 high schools or collegiate institutes, where for very small fees students may prepare for entrance to the University, and normal schools for the training of teachers, and well equipped high schools at many centres. There are sixteen Consolidated Schools in operation. 175,000 children attend schools, compared with 99,100 in 1910.

At the College of Agriculture, affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan, young men may acquire special training in farming, and young women receive instructions in domestic science. Technical education in other branches of industry is also provided for by the Province. All the cities and towns and some of the larger villages have free public libraries.

Religion.—Religious denominations are widely represented, which is only to be expected considering the various sources of the cosmopolitan population. In the principal cities and towns some very fine edifices are to be seen, while throughout the rural districts the number and excellence of the church buildings is a pleasant surprise to

produced nearly 25 million dollars worth of dairy products. Population 761,390.

Altitude.—Saskatoon, 1,571 feet; Prince Albert, 1,414; Battleford, 1,622; Swift Current, 2,432; Regina, 1,885; Kamsack, 1,445.

Precipitation.—The annual precipitation since 1910 ranges as follows: 1910, 12.67 inches; 1911, 18.23; 1912, 16.94; 1913, 13.95; 1914, 13.94; 1915, 12.56; 1916, 21.17; 1917, 11.29. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the month of June when mostly needed.

The inability to secure holdings, or the prohibitive prices of such, has brought peoples to the Dominion not only from the British Isles and the United States, but from practically every country on the globe. Nothing is more foolhardy than to commence operations without a rudimentary knowledge of farming; men lacking experience should work for a season upon a farm before starting out for themselves. But granted then that a commencement has been made in the right direction, with the right idea and the right intent, there will be no need to have any apprehension of the success of the ultimate issue.

ALBERTA

KNOWN as the "Foothill Province," backed on the west by the Rocky Mountains, and on the south lying a portion of the state of Montana, the Province of Alberta occupies a commanding position. It has developed resources in agriculture of known quantity, while its undeveloped resources consist of minerals of wonderful value, of oils, of timber and of coal that will shortly give it an asset that cannot be estimated.

At present its agricultural wealth has placed it in the proud position of attracting thousands of the best settlers. While these lands are gradually being taken up there is within its boundary limits, varying from 250 to 400 miles in width east and west and 750 miles north and south, an area of 158,900,000 acres; 81,300,000 of which may be said to be desirable agricultural land.

Opportunities in Land.—To the party with large or little capital, Alberta offers a great variety of opportunity. Fifteen million acres of unoccupied land have been recently surveyed and are open to entry, and the average cost of improved land is moderate. The average price of farm land is $27 per acre. The buyer will probably pay $20 per acre for good unimproved land, and up to $75 per acre for highly improved land well located.

While the southern part of the Province is given over largely to wheat raising, wheat is successful as far as settlement has been established northwards. There is still some ranching in Southern Alberta.

Mixed farming is carried on over the whole of Alberta, but reaches its highest perfection in Central Alberta, with Edmonton as centre. The oat crop is the most important grain crop on the black lands of this area, but wheat, barley, rye and flax all succeed well. Oats frequently yield one hundred bushels per acre.

Water System.—The chief rivers are the Peace and Athabasca draining towards the north, and the North and South Saskatchewan flowing easterly and uniting in the Province of Saskatchewan. Important tributaries of the Peace River are the Smoky, Little Smoky, Wapiti and Pouce Coupé. The tributaries of the Saskatchewan are the Red Deer, Bow, Belly and Old Man. A small area of the southern part of the Province is drained by the Milk River, which enters Alberta from Montana and runs east for about sixty miles a short distance from the International Boundary. It finally enters the United States.

The Province is dotted with lakes. From north to south there are numerous small lakes which are important and useful for stock watering. In Central Alberta there are a number of rather important lakes such as Buffalo, Sullivan, Gull, Cooking, Wabamum, Lac Ste. Anne, Birch and Beaver. Farther north the bodies of water are larger. The largest of the lakes are Lesser Slave, Athabasca, Lac La Biche, Calling and Hay lakes, while much of the rest of it can be brought into use by drainage and other forms of reclamation. The unoccupied lands are principally in the centre and north and it is towards these sections that settlers seeking free lands, are moving.

Temperature.—Records for 1920 at various points in the Province were as follows:

Stations		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Medicine Hat	Max.	46	44	62	66	82	88	98	95	86	85	59	59
	Min.	-40	-5	-24	2	31	32	46	45	29	25	-1	-26
Lethbridge	Max.	54	49	64	65	75	81	95	93	83	84	56	55
	Min.	-40	-12	-33	-4	23	29	45	36	22	19	-10	-32
Calgary	Max.	48	49	56	57	76	86	92	92	86	84	56	50
	Min.	-34	-7	-22	-8	17	30	43	31	27	15	-5	-23
Edmonton	Max.	44	45	50	54	79	80	93	85	80	72	54	44
	Min.	-46	-18	-28	-15	29	29	43	34	24	15	3	-25
Red Deer	Max.	42	48	53	54	75	80	90	92	82	75	58	45
	Min.	-51	-17	-33	-21	24	30	40	32	26	12	-11	-30
Grande Prairie	Max.	42	45	47	50	69	76	89	86	72	58	52	37
	Min.	-47	-12	-22	-12	20	31	40	32	28	13	2	-20

Precipitation for a ten-year period:

Points	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	10 yr. Aver.
Lethbridge	21.19	13.21	14.17	17.58	17.40	25.88	11.93	8.94	13.36	14.05	15.77
Medicine Hat	16.04	9.78	12.65	12.17	16.13	17.90	13.42	10.03	7.66	10.74	12.65
Calgary	19.99	20.14	17.38	17.71	18.24	13.91	11.44	9.12	12.21	14.42	15.45
Edmonton	20.67	20.18	19.55	25.29	18.64	20.92	15.25	17.86	16.43	18.16	19.29
Peace River	17.17	5.38	23.99	9.05	.....	.....	.....	10.36	14.29	11.98	13.17
Ft. Vermilion	11.57	9.81	14.32	9.08	7.74	12.00	8.71	11.95	16.10	10.28	11.15

Climate.—The prairie of Alberta has fine, heavy showers in the growing season of May and June, and a heavy top of native bunch and buffalo grasses which cure on the stem in July. The climate makes it possible for stock to graze outside throughout the year.

In Central Alberta, which is beyond the Red Deer River, with Edmonton as the centre, the snow lies more steadily and furnishes sleighing for four or five months in the year. Temperatures are somewhat lower in winter and the seasons slightly later, but the winter is subject to relaxations due to mild winds from the southwest, and the same is true of the most northerly parts of the Province. This makes the climate of Alberta more moderate than interior climates generally are.

The moisture of the Province varies between ten and twenty inches, and 60 per cent of it falls within the growing season, that is, May, June, and July. The harvest season is a time of quick ripening. The autumn is extremely pleasant but somewhat dry. The air is exhilarating and favourable to activity in either work or play. Sixty per cent of the days are sunshiny.

Irrigation.—In Southern Alberta, large areas are being brought under irrigation both by private companies and by the farmers themselves under a policy of reclamation adopted by the Provincial Government. The private projects include those of the C.P.R. east of Calgary at Bassano, irrigating 500,000 acres, and

east and south of Lethbridge, also irrigating a considerable area, and the project of the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. of Medicine Hat which eventually will irrigate 200,000 acres northwest of Medicine Hat. Farmers desiring irrigation may organize into irrigation districts, and if the project is feasible and justifiable, the Government will guarantee the district bonds for construction. A project is now under way, north of Lethbridge, and others are being surveyed. Alfalfa has produced 3½ tons per acre. There are now considerable areas of irrigable land in the hands of farmers who wish to sell portions of their farms, not because they wish to leave the country, but because they are holding more land than can be handled under irrigation conditions. There is thus afforded an excellent opportunity for those who wish to purchase. Low prices are established and easy terms given.

The total acreage in crops including all grains, hay crops, fodder and roots, somewhat exceeds 10,000,000 acres and there was new breaking to the extent of 517,455 acres. The number of farmers in Alberta, on the basis of the 1921 census, is shown to be 86,084.

At the deflated prices of the late fall of 1921, the estimate of the value of the crops of the past year is placed at $125,500,000.

The various grain and other crops is shown as follows: Wheat, acres sown, 4,649,000, bushels 53,000,000; oats, 2,139,000, bushels, 64,000,000; barley 523,000, bushels 11,650,000; rye, 138,000, bushels 2,000,000.

Next to wheat, the most valuable crop in the Province was oats, estimated at about $30,000,000 for both grain crop and green feed. The average yield was 33 bushels per acre, the total being 88,000,000 bushels. The average yield of barley was 23 bushels; rye 15 bushels. Timothy and clover are valued at $4,548,330, with an average of one ton to the acre. Over 36,000 tons of alfalfa were produced from 20,825 acres.

The potato crop is estimated at 6,833,141 bushels, worth $3,416,570 at current prices.

According to the Dominion bureau statistics, Alberta had a total farm crop production last year of the value of $204,291,500.

Live stock owned by Alberta farmers is valued at $136,589,320. The horse population of 916,110 is accountable for $36,660,400 of this and 423,838 milch cows for $29,668,660. Swine are put at $10,337,724.

Animals and fowls slaughtered and sold brought in $17,290,416 for the farmers, and eggs were sold to the value of $8,000,000. Horticultural products and garden stuff are totaled at $1,600,000.

Dairying.—The dairy products of Central Alberta are another of its main farm yields. For several years past it has been recognized that this is a pre-eminently good dairying country, and the high reputation in which Alberta butter is now regarded all over Canada, and even beyond Canada, is proof that the industry fits the natural conditions of the Province. There were 423,838 dairy cows in 1921, a 30 per cent increase over 1920. Cheese had 140 per cent of an increase.

One hundred silos will be erected in the Province of Alberta next year, according to S. G. Carlyle, live stock commissioner, who has been traveling through the Province with the live stock demonstration car. Farmers have come to have an increasing realization of the better feeding qualities through the use of silos and they are being erected widely.

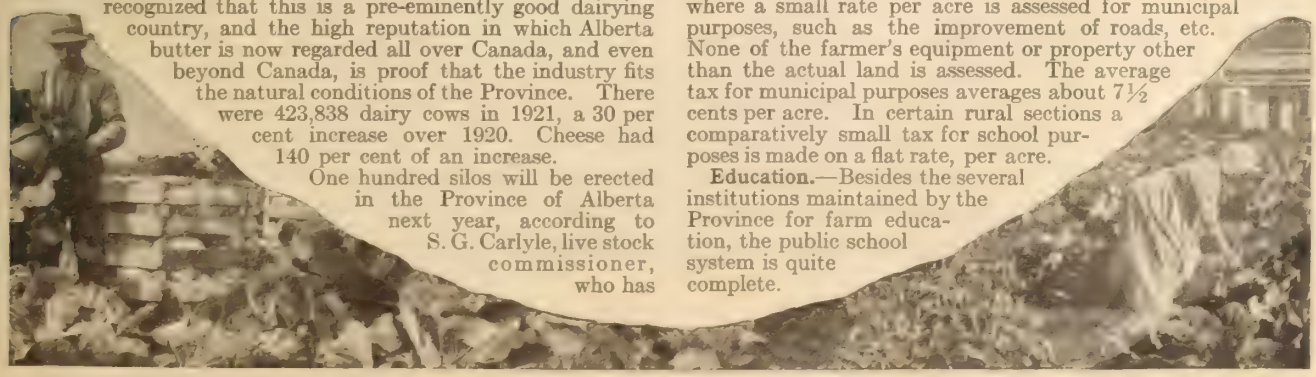
Farm Residence of Hon. Mr. Greenfield, Alberta's Farm Premier

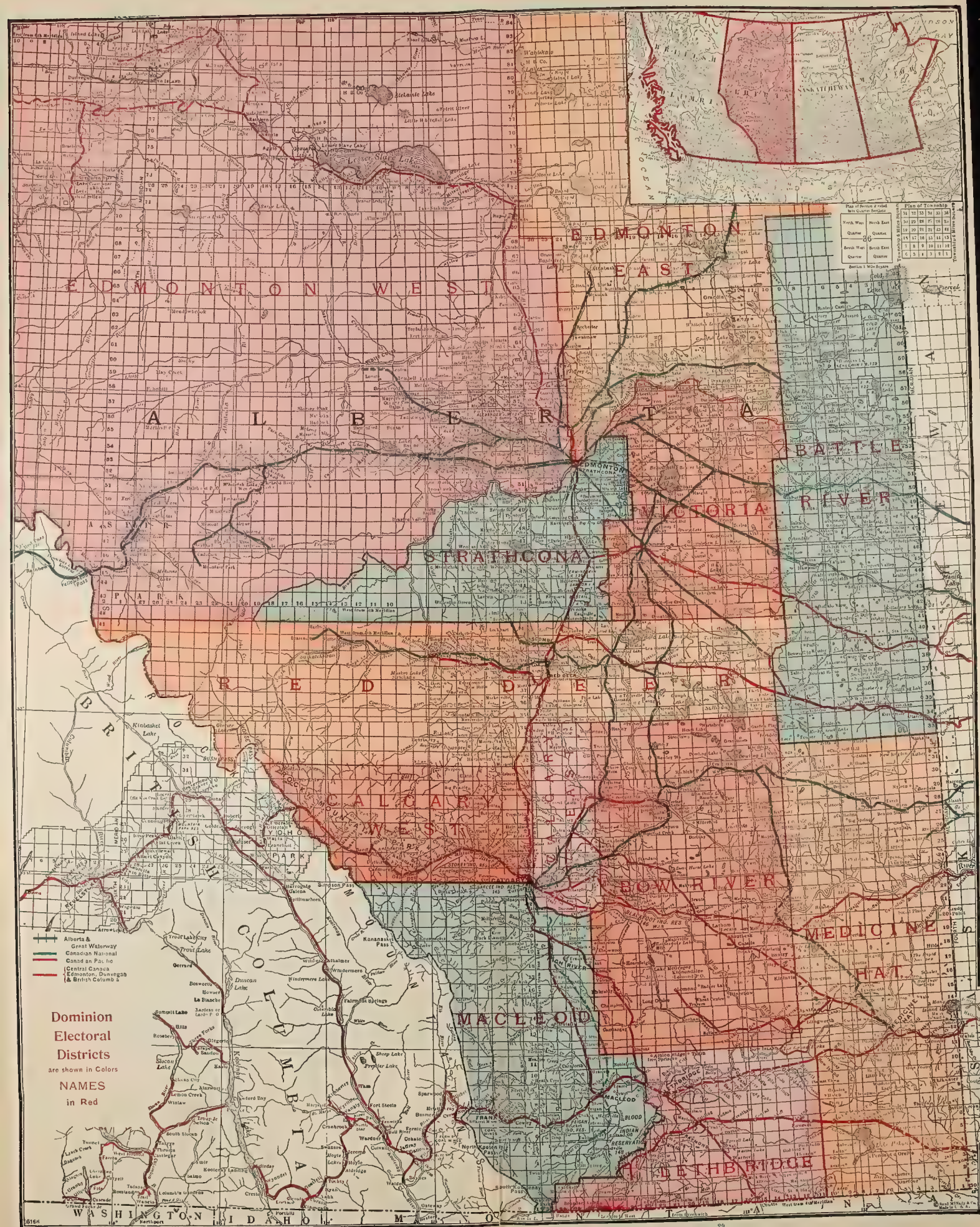
Poultry.—Poultry in Alberta pays; at least, W. E. Deckan, who farms there says so. On January 1, 1920, he had on his farm 258 white Leghorn hens. From these hens he obtained eggs which he sold to the value of $656.35. He used and set eggs to the value of $283.90. He sold $105.79 worth of chickens and used $14.10 worth himself. This makes a total revenue of $1,060.14, against which must be set bought food to the extent of $73.90 and about $200 worth of grain raised on the farm. The net profit amounted to $786.15. And Mr. Deckan is not a poultry man—this is merely an interesting little sideline. One shipment of farm poultry from the Grande Prairie country was made up of 20,000 pounds comprising dressed turkeys, chickens and ducks.

Roots and Vegetables.—Alberta's potato yield last year is reported at about 8,000 carloads. The Edmonton district is the centre of this kind of farming, and under the auspices of the new co-operative marketing scheme that is now being tried out, it is expected that the potato growers hereabouts received better average returns for their crop than in any previous season. The quality of the crop has also been first class, an improvement in this respect being shown from year to year, and particularly in the way of standardized varieties.

Taxation.—The tax levy in rural districts is made on the valuation of the land only, with the exception of a few districts where a small rate per acre is assessed for municipal purposes, such as the improvement of roads, etc. None of the farmer's equipment or property other than the actual land is assessed. The average tax for municipal purposes averages about 7½ cents per acre. In certain rural sections a comparatively small tax for school purposes is made on a flat rate, per acre.

Education.—Besides the several institutions maintained by the Province for farm education, the public school system is quite complete.




EDMONTON WEST
EDMONTON EAST
ALBERTA
BATTLE RIVER
VICTORIA
STRATHCONA
RED DEER
CALGARY WEST
BOW RIVER
MEDICINE HAT
MACLEOD
LETHBRIDGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Alberta & Great Waterway
Canadian National
Canadian Pacific
Central Canada
Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia
Dominion Electoral Districts are shown in Colors
NAMES in Red
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
MONTANA
Plan of Township
Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections
Edmonton
Jasper Park
Banff
Calgary
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Red Deer
Strathcona
Victoria
Battle River
Bow River
Macleod
Edmonton West
Edmonton East

In 1906 there were 742 school districts; in 1921, 3,301. In 1906 there were 729 teachers; in 1921, 5,320.

Social Conditions.—Alberta shares with the other Western Provinces the fraternal and philanthropic spirit which finds expression in liberal public services in such matters as schools churches, hospitals, and all institutions and associations that go to advance the social welfare of the people. The telephone eliminates isolation and inconvenience. Telegraph communication is extensive and highly organized. Public libraries are established in most of the large and small centres, and travelling libraries under the direction of the Provincial Government carry their social benefits and advantages to points where no permanent libraries are located. Women's institutes, community clubs and other organizations, that have for their object the improvement of the social life of rural districts carry on all over the Province.

The number of cities in the Province increased from five in 1912 to six in 1921, while the towns rose from 26 to 54, villages from 75 to 119, municipal districts from 55 to 167. Revenue 1912, $294,199; 1921, $2,571,000.

Boys' and Girls' Wednesday Clubs are very educative

Game. — In the streams of the Rockies there are game fish; in the foothills and mountains, mountain sheep, goats, panthers, moose, deer, and bear abound. On the prairies numerous lakes and rivers afford good boating and fishing. Prairie chicken, wild geese, and wild ducks are plentiful. The far north of the Province produces a large fur catch.

Alberta at the International.—Alberta took eleven prizes for grain exhibits out of a total of twenty-five at the Chicago International Exhibition in 1921. This proves to the world that grains of all descriptions grown in the Province, ranks second to none in the world's awards. Taking into consideration the fact that many different grain growing countries throughout the world had entries on exhibit, Alberta made a splendid showing and well maintained previous records.

Where every Home Comfort is obtained

Population.—The population of the Province of Alberta increased from 374,663 in 1911 to 581,995 in 1921, an advance of 207,332, or 55.34 per cent for the ten year period. The population of Calgary increased from 43,704 in 1911 to 63,117 in 1921, increase 44.42 per cent; Edmonton, 31,064, 58,627, 88.73 per cent; Lethbridge, 9,035, 11,055, 22.81 per cent; Medicine Hat, 5,608, 9,575, 70.74 per cent; and Red Deer, 2,118, 2,323, 9.68 per cent. There are over five towns with a population exceeding 1,500, and fifteen with a population between 1,000 and 1,500.

SOME CROP YIELDS

Magrath.—On one farm of 150 acres, 40 bushels of wheat per acre was threshed; another of similar size went 23 bushels, while yields of 30 bushels to the acre were quite common.

Alliance.—R. Herrigodt had a yield of 34 bushels of wheat from a 56 acre field.

Mirror.—Archie Jaques had a yield of wheat averaging 30 bushels per acre.

Halcourt.—Dahl Bros. had considerably better than 40 bushels wheat per acre, which went 65½ pounds to the bushel; the oat crop was in excess of 80 bushels, testing 45 pounds to the bushel.

Waterhole.—58 bushels of wheat to the acre was the report received from one farm. It was grown by Jack Campbell. Joseph Lislerkemp had an average yield of 42 bushels. At Bear Lake S. Sorensen had 52 bushels of beautiful wheat.

Millet.—A. D. McLeod had 52½ bushels of wheat per acre from a 12 acre field.

Edmonton.—Twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre was the average in the northern half of Alberta last year, according to a government estimate last fall.

Clyde.—Wheat averaged 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Arthur Edgson had a large field of wheat badly hailed early in June. It came along, however, and he got 40 bushels per acre from it. R. Lendrim had 50 bushels to the acre.

Vermilion. — Last season's crops in the Vermilion district, Alberta, were the finest since 1915. Everywhere there were magnificent yields, wheat running from 25 to 50 bushels per acre, and oats 60 to 100 bushels per acre. At the farm of Geo. P. Filer, New Leader oats averaged 100 bushels while his wheat gave as high as 40 bushels.

St. Paul de Metis.—Arthur Gunn had a yield of 65 bushels of wheat to the acre from a 20 acre field.

Chipman.—A 48 acre field near here, belonging to Luk Wilnike gave 1,080 bushels or 35 bushels to the acre, while a field of breaking gave him 50 bushels per acre. Oats gave 80 and barley 45.

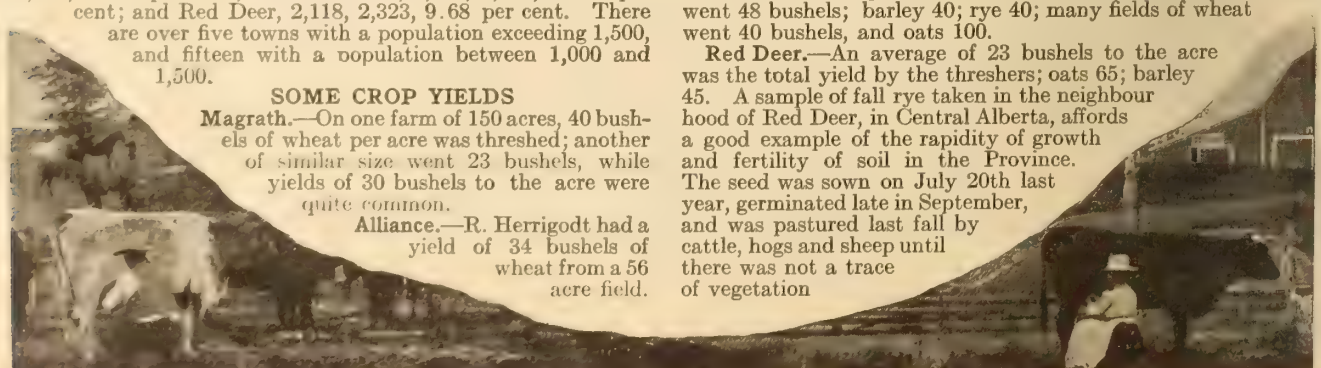
Ponoka.—Wheat yielded about 28 bushels per acre; oats 50; barley 30; rye 20. Sufficient moisture gave plenty hay and feed, and cattle were in fine shape.

Lloydminster.—Large crops and high average yields were the rule in this district.

Duchess.—Irrigation is largely carried on here, but there was a reasonable rainfall. Wheat averaged over 25 bushels per acre; barley 30. There is considerable dairying done here, while gardening was a wonderful success.

Lacombe.—The early expectation of a yield of wheat at 25 bushels of wheat per acre was realized at harvest time; oats went 48 bushels; barley 40; rye 40; many fields of wheat went 40 bushels, and oats 100.

Red Deer.—An average of 23 bushels to the acre was the total yield by the threshers; oats 65; barley 45. A sample of fall rye taken in the neighbourhood of Red Deer, in Central Alberta, affords a good example of the rapidity of growth and fertility of soil in the Province. The seed was sown on July 20th last year, germinated late in September, and was pastured last fall by cattle, hogs and sheep until there was not a trace of vegetation



In the spring it came along ...ng and was again pastured until ... 10th, after which date it was allowed to grow. When the sample was cut, on July 18th, the stand was fully six feet high.

Grand Prairie.—A correspondent says the wheat crop beggared description; almost all fields yielded 40 bushels of wheat per acre. A threshermen, summing up seven days operations says the yield averaged 35 bushels per acre. One field of Marquis went 60 bushels; a field of oats 107; and a field of barley 71.

Reports from fourteen farmers in different vicinities indicate many yields of 35 to 40 bushels of wheat, some going as high as 50 bushels per acre, while oats went as high as 90, and barley 70.

Some magnificent vegetables were in exhibition at the Grande Prairie Agricultural Society fair last year. A head of cabbage, measured, went 4 feet 6 inches in circumference, and potatoes at measured 14 by 20 inches, weighed 2 pounds, 5 ounces; and 13 by 18 inches, weighed 2 pounds.

"As good land as the sun shines on can be had in Alberta, near Edmonton for $50 to $75 per acre, well improved. Lesser improved lands and further from the city and yet near railroads

Getting the Soil Ready

bushels of Banner oat seed, he threshed 73 bushels. Some fields of wheat are reported to have yielded 40 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre.

Vauxhall.—The potato crop in the Vauxhall irrigated district was a big success; yields varying from 200 to 400 bushels per acre of excellent potatoes were obtained last year. Four farmers built root cellars with a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

Mundare.—Reports from this district are very encouraging. During 1921, approximately 7,000 acres of land were broken. The average yield of wheat was 30 bushels; barley 40; oats 65. About fifty farm settlers came in in 1921, taking up nearly 5,000 acres of land. Crop failures are unknown.

"A long road to travel, but now satisfied," was the remark made by L. V. Reeder, formerly of Italy, Texas, and now of Cullerton, Alberta. He, his wife and family of eleven children, passed through Edmonton early in June of last year, having driven in a Ford car all the way from his Texas town.

Fuel.—With 15 per cent of the world's supply of coal within the boundaries of the Province, the resident of Alberta has no need to fear a fuel shortage. The settler on the prairie is made safe for winter warmth. In many places he drives but a few miles to the pit's mouth and secures his supply at low cost. In districts he is so close to timber that the means of getting his fuel supply is within easy reach.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD AND THE NEW

be had for $25 to $40 per acre. Unimproved or wild land be had for $15 and up, depending on location and distance n town. And I would like to say to those who intend to grate, this is the only place there is to get cheap lands any re, and there never was a better time to get in on the ground r. Come and bring your money and buy a farm. I own a dy good farm myself. I am from Michigan. Been here four rs and have no desire to go back. I am very much taken with things in general in Alberta. I think the climate is ." That's the way in which James T. Medcoff, of Edmon- writes.

...se.—Some fields of wheat south of Ohaton went over ...ls while oats ran close to 100 bushels per acre.

...ley.—Wheat averaged 30 bushels per acre, and oats 50 and over.

Innisfree.—Dennis Hogan's 1,700 acres of wheat gave him 25 bushels per acre. He states that the country between Innisfree and Edmonton, a distance of 150 miles, gave a return of 20 to 25 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Manville.—W. H. Hilton's 30 bushels to the acre yield of wheat, was beaten by Ed. Faber who got 35 bushels to the acre. Chas. Meeks had 80 bushels of oats to the acre, and from 2

Oil.—Capital for exploration and development of oil is coming in from Great Britain and United States. Fields southwest of Calgary are producing in paying quantities, while the indications are that in the Peace River country there will be introduced to the world one of the greatest of the world's reservoirs. The Imperial Oil Company recently found oil to the amount of over 1,000 barrels per day at Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie River. Drilling operations are being carried on in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake by the same company.

Natural gas is found in many parts of the Province, supplying important industries in Medicine Hat and Redcliffe. Bow Island furnishes gas to both Calgary and Lethbridge. Other gas supplies have been found in Central and Northern Alberta.

Transportation.—Two transcontinental lines traverse the Province from east to west, with lines running north and south and branch lines in every direction from all the large centres. There is a generous highway system all over the Province which the Provincial Government insists in improving and maintaining.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth
With such a full and unwithdrawing hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?**—*Milton*

"A GLORIOUS country little known" is the way in which a writer in an old country paper refers to British Columbia. In his description of a "glorious country little known", he says: "The southern, central, and southeastern portions of British Columbia are possessed of attractions unsurpassed by any other country on earth."

He continues, "and were these only better known, a thousand persons from Europe, as well as other portions of the world, would traverse its entrancing expanse, for one that travels over it at present. The East and West Kootenay, the Boundary country, the Okanagan and Similkameen valleys, each with individual yet distinct beauties of their own, offer a vast expanse, over which months of entrancing and ever changing travel can be enjoyed. Range after range of stupendous mountains run in a more or less direct line north and south, and have between them wide valleys each possessed of lakes and rivers; on the waters of most of the former run passenger steamers; and are in length close upon one hundred miles. In spring and fall the varied colours of the foliage, the azure skies, the blue of the waters, the darker rocks of the mountains, relieved here and there with stretches of streaks of snow, and numerous waterfalls, form scenes unapproachable in imagination. In summer the heat is not oppressive, as the atmosphere is dry, but sufficient to make possible the production of luscious fruits of many varieties, whilst the numerous wild flowers, many of them extremely vivid in colour, have a charm all their own.

Brook trout abound in almost every stream, whilst in the rivers are other varieties of fish; the lakes yield lake trout and char, whilst in some the noble salmon yields kingly sport. Big game still abounds in the mountains, whilst lower down, grouse of various kinds, wild duck, geese, and many other kinds of water fowl are numerous, even pheasants and quail are to be found in some districts.

The country is traversed from east to west by two lines of railway, running at an average of two hundred miles apart, whilst cross lines of travel are found between these in every valley, partly by steamers, partly by rail, but mostly the former.

Another field of wide extent, lying altogether dormant for want of necessary enterprise and capital, is that of the Columbia Valley, or as it is generally termed, East Kootenay. Great portions of this consist of fine level benches, but lightly timbered, and of a fine quality of soil, but utterly useless for want of the necessary moisture to raise crops. Water exists along its whole length, either in the shape of lakes, rivers, or streams; all that is required to render this portion of the country a veritable garden is the application of irrigation. In the neighbouring State of Washington, during the past year $75,000,000 worth of produce was raised from irrigated land, and, in accomplishing this, only 6 per cent of the available water supply was made use of.

Between Tete Jaune Pass and Prince Rupert, considerable development has taken place. Mixed farming is now being carried on to a great extent together with fruit production. No less than 52 new schools have been established in that portion of British Columbia during the last three years. Where there is a community in which ten children desire education, the Province sees to it that educational facilities are provided. Grain, vegetables, live stock, etc., are to be found growing in Central British Columbia; the climate, owing to the fact that the territory is west of the Rockies, is more moderate than many portions of our great West.

Fruit.—The market for British Columbia fruit was widened considerably during the past couple of years. The big shipments that have been made recently to British and United States markets is giving an impulse to the development of the orchards, as well as putting the value of the land on a parity with the production. In London and New York the British Columbia apples are now placed in front rank and bring as high price as any apples produced throughout the world.

This industry is now being extended northward to the central valleys of the Province.

The fruit production of the Okanagan Valley alone last year amounted to upwards of $8,000,000.

It is not in apples alone that British Columbia orchardists take a justifiable pride. Pears, apricots, peaches, plums, quinces, cherries, berries of all kinds, and especially loganberries thrive wonderfully and ship in splendid condition.

From a forty-acre farm near Penticton Captain J. M. Beddall secured an estimated profit of $12,000 in apples alone. From these forty acres 10,000 boxes of apples have been shipped, as well as 8 tons of cherries, 12 tons of apricots and peaches and 2 tons of peas and prunes.

Population.—The last Dominion census gives the Province a population of 523,353 as compared with 392,480 in 1911, an increase of 35 per cent.

Grain Farming.—Grain is not grown extensively. As colonization develops, undoubtedly a much greater acreage will be sown to grain, particularly in the Central Interior. In the Coast districts wheat and other cereals are grown principally for live stock fodder and poultry feed. The Southern Interior has produced some excellent samples of Number One hard wheat, but the soft varieties are more generally produced. The average yield of wheat per acre is 22.75 bushels.

Cattle feed on the wild grasses of the wide ranges, where, with an abundance of water, pastures that never dry out and, for dessert, the wild pea vine and vetch, full of fattening qualities, they develop quickly and fatten rapidly, without any grain feed whatever. The climate is perfect, and few very are fed indoors at any period of the year.

Dairying is one of the industries entered upon with activity. Land is low-priced, climate perfect for it, all the grasses and pasture that is needed, abundance of native shelter, the assistance of advisory experts, and a demand for the product.

Hogs.—The home market provides an excellent place for the disposition of pork, bacon, hams and lard, and great expansion over the present production is warranted. The ease with which alfalfa is grown, the readiness of grain crops suitable for hog feeding, makes their raising easy and cheap.

Sheep.—The most favourable locations for the raising of sheep are to be found in the southern portion of Vancouver island and islands in the vicinity; but there is no doubt that the industry can be followed with equal profit in other sections.

Poultry.—There is no place on the Continent where the poultry industry can be developed with greater success. This is attributed to the splendid climate, and other conditions favourable to it.

EE and honey industry showed a gain of 33 per cent in 1921 over that of 1920, an indication of the advance made in that very profitable industry. Apiaries increased during the year from 1,986 to 2,072, and hives from 9,537 to 10,329, the average yield in some places being 72 pounds of honey per hive, and the price, 29 cents per pound.

Lands.—There are lands owned by the government and also private individuals. Free grants of 160 acres are given, with certain regulations attached; or they may be purchased at from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre; cultivation, improvements, development and conditions are required. Leases not exceeding 20 acres are also granted. It is a difficult matter to give a fair idea of the prices of land In the central portion unimproved lands, held by private parties brought last fall from $12.50 to $22.00 per acre. Fruit lands of course are higher, based, doubtless on the profits that are being made; in some places they are changing hands at from $400 to $1,500 per acre. These prices do not by any means constitute a price at which lands fully as good, but not as fully improved may be purchased.

Timber.—Directly and indirectly the timber industries of British Columbia represent nearly half the trade and commerce of this Province. In 1920 they produced nearly $93,000,000 worth of commercial material and it is estimated that this year will run well over the $100,000,000 mark.

Sheep Ranching in British Columbia Park

Climate.—Owing to the mountainous character of the greater part of the Province, and its great length from south to north, the climate is naturally varied. Along the Pacific seaboard there are no extremes in temperature, either in winter or summer, and the rainfall is considerable. Speaking generally of the climate on Vancouver Island and the Coast districts of the mainland, the summers are fine and warm, with plenty of bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in the winter. These conditions are partly due to the influence of the Japan ocean current, which exercises a tempering effect on the seaboard districts from Alaska southward.

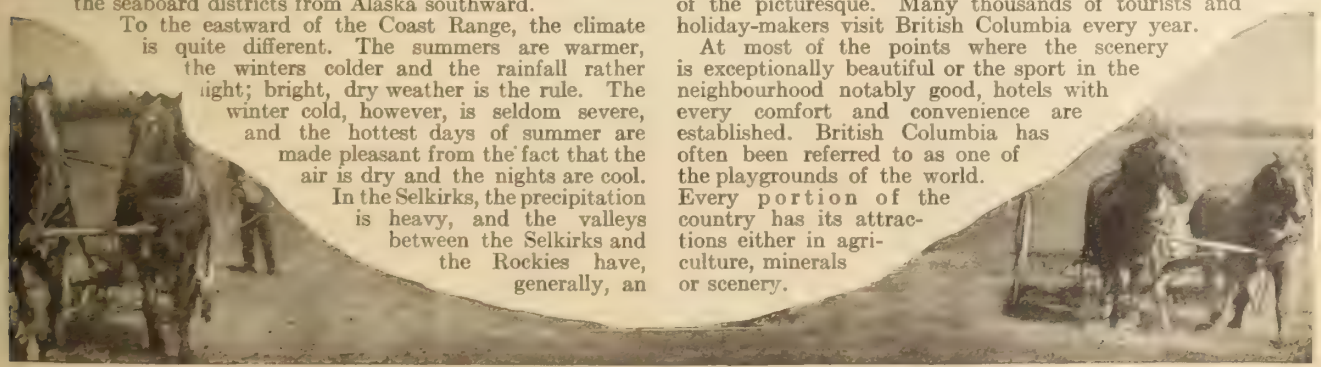
To the eastward of the Coast Range, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder and the rainfall rather light; bright, dry weather is the rule. The winter cold, however, is seldom severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. In the Selkirks, the precipitation is heavy, and the valleys between the Selkirks and the Rockies have, generally, an abundant rainfall. Taken on the whole, the climate of the Province may be termed mild to moderate, varying according to belts, latitude and altitude.

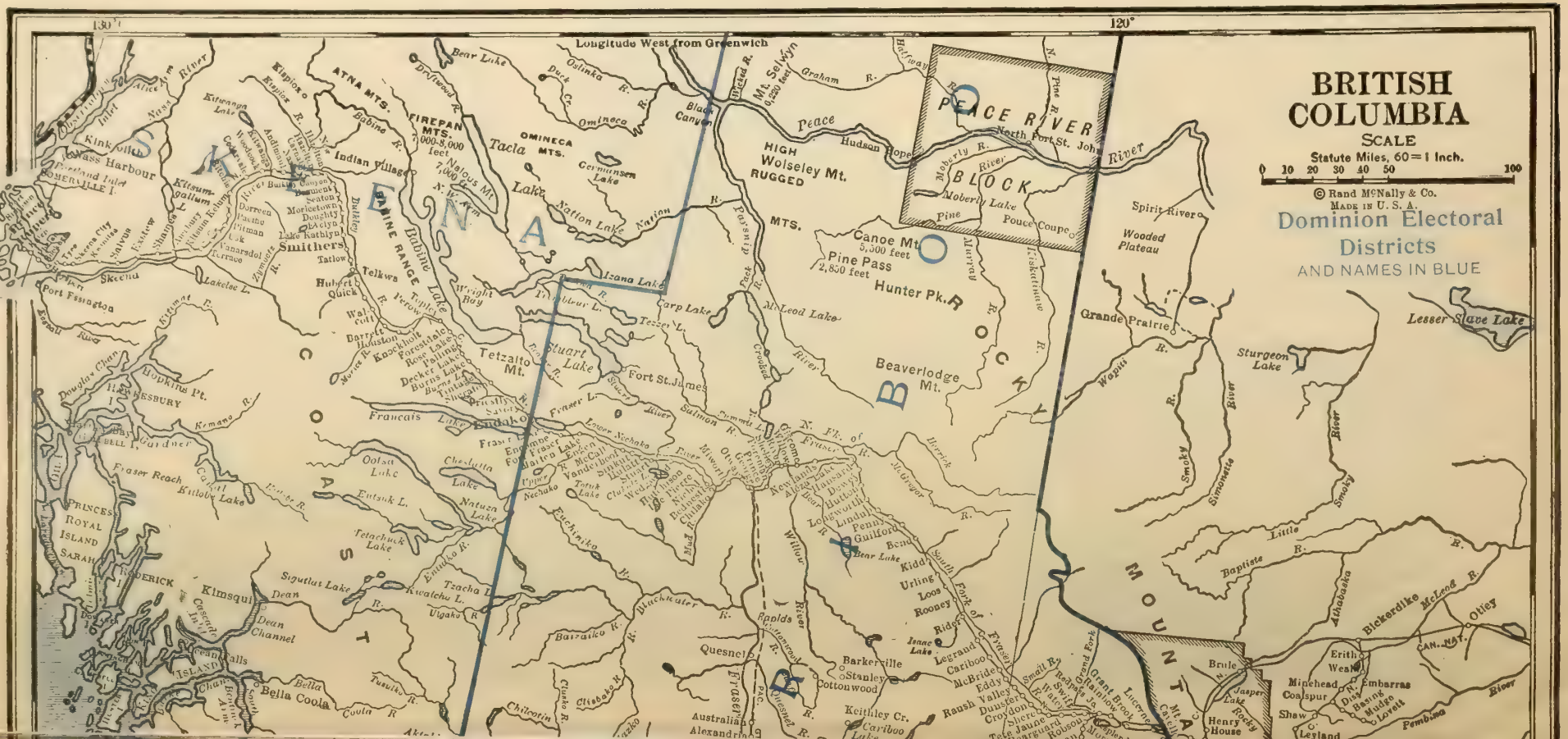
Education.—The school system is free, nonsectarian and efficient. In outlying districts the Provincial Government builds a school house, makes a grant for incidental expenses and pays a teacher, where twenty or more children can be brought together. In the cities and towns, having charge of their own schools, liberal grants are made. There are 847 schools in the Province, of which 42 are high schools. The University of British Columbia is located at Vancouver. Agricultural education in all its branches is encouraged. Experimental farms at Sydney, Agassiz, Invermere and Summerland are established for the benefit of those engaged in agriculture or horticulture.

Taxation.—The rate of taxation is on the basis of one per cent of the assessed value on real property and one per cent on personal property. Farmers are exempt up to one thousand dollars on personal property and on improvements on real property up to fifteen hundred dollars.

Scenery.—A Province with such extensive wonderful physical features and environment must possess as a great natural asset scenery on an almost unprecedented scale. It is wonderful not only on account of the grandeur to which in many places it attains, but also on account of its great diversity. The travellers on the railways, particularly, are impressed with the Rockies and the Selkirks and the canyons of the Fraser and Skeena. The mountains tower aloft in vast cathedral domes and jagged spires and castellated keeps. They rise from deep-green wooded slopes, up and up, sheer into the sky, to end in soaring summits of white and gray, except when snow and ice and rock alike blush rosy in the setting sun. From the ledge where the railway runs the traveller looks up to dizzy heights, then down to distant depths where torrents green and white tear downwards to a distant sea. Now he speeds out across a deep cut gorge, and now he rolls along beside a lake fantastically set among mirrored peaks. The huge walls close in, and then fall back, leaving room for a broad and beautiful meadow. Plunging into another range, the train runs a wild race with a foaming river, through solemn canyons where grotesque patches of purple and orange earth and rock are dotted with solitary pines. The scenery equals, if it does not surpass, the finest that Switzerland can afford, and it many times surpasses it in extent and variety. The mountains and the extraordinary river canyons, though the most impressive, are not, indeed, the most attractive. It has "bits of rural England," the fjords of Norway, the table lands of the Andes, great rivers, noble lake expanses, extensive natural parks, mighty forests of giant timber, and a coast line that for extent and uninterrupted beauties has no parallel. It has for the greater part a mild and equable climate which greatly enhances the enjoyment of the picturesque. Many thousands of tourists and holiday-makers visit British Columbia every year.

At most of the points where the scenery is exceptionally beautiful or the sport in the neighbourhood notably good, hotels with every comfort and convenience are established. British Columbia has often been referred to as one of the playgrounds of the world. Every portion of the country has its attractions either in agriculture, minerals or scenery.




BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCALE
Statute Miles, 60 = 1 Inch.
0 10 20 30 40 50 100
© Rand McNally & Co.
MADE IN U. S. A.
Dominion Electoral Districts
AND NAMES IN BLUE
Longitude West from Greenwich
130°
120°
SKEENA
OMINECA
PEACE RIVER
YALE
COMOX-ATLIN
KOOTENAY
BOUNDARY
YALE
CARIBOO
COAST
ROCKY MOUNTAIN
Kitimat
Kitsumgallum
Smithers
Hazelton
Telkwa
Babine Range
Babine Lake
Stuart Lake
Fort St. James
Tetzalto Mt.
Francois Lake
Burns Lake
Takla Lake
Nechako
Fraser
Quesnel
Barkerville
Stanley
Cottonwood
Keithley Cr.
Australian
Alexandria
Chilcotin
Bella Coola
Dean Channel
Kimsquit
Princess Royal Island
Hecate Strait
Queen Charlotte Islands
Graham
Peace
Hudson Hope
Wolseley Mt.
Rugged Mts.
Canoe Mt.
Pine Pass
Hunter Pk.
Beaverlodge Mt.
Grande Prairie
Spirit River
Wooded Plateau
Lesser Slave Lake
Sturgeon Lake
Wapiti R.
Smoky River
Simonette
Little Baptiste R.
Athabaska
Bickerdike
McLeod R.
Olney
Brule
Jasper Lake
Henry House
Rocky
Mt. Robson
Mt. Selwyn
Pine R.
North Fort St. John River
Moberly R.
Moberly Lake
Pouce Coupe
Halfway
Dawson Cr.
Pine
Murray
Kiskatinaw
Crooked R.
McLeod Lake
Carp Lake
Tezzeron L.
Izana Lake
Trembleur L.
Wright Bay
Fort
Parsnip R.
Bear Lake
Driftwood R.
Oskinka R.
Omineca R.
Germansen Lake
Nation Lake
Nation R.
Tacla Lake
Firepan Mts.
7,000-8,000 feet
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Babine R.
Indian Village
Kispiox
Kispiox R.
Kitwanga Lake
Kitwanga R.
Nass River
Portland Inlet
Somerville I.
Kinkolith
Observatory Inlet
Alice Arm
Stewart
Portland Canal
Dease Lake
Stikine R.
Telegraph Creek
Iskut R.
Spatsizi R.
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Finlay R.
Williston L.
Peace R.
Peace River
Hudson Hope
Moberly R.
Moberly Lake
Pouce Coupe
Dawson Cr.
Halfway
Pine R.
North Fort St. John River
Graham R.
Black Canyon
Mt. Selwyn

VANCOUVER ISLAND
COMOX
ALBERNI
ESQUIMALT
NANAIMO
VICTORIA
YALE
WEST
EAST
KOOTENAY
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
PARK
Chilko Lake
Harrison
Nelson
Kamloops
Penticton
Vernon
Kelowna
Williams Lake
Quesnel Lake
Summit Lake
Okanagan Lake
Kootenay Lake
Arrow Lakes
Columbia River
Fraser River
Strait of Juan de Fuca
Cape Flattery
Bellingham
Mount Vernon
Rockport
UNITED STATES
120°
50°

AGRICULTURE in Canada has the status of a profession which both its high standard of operation and the prime place it occupies in national life justify. The days when land was casually filed on and farmed without any intelligent understanding of agricultural processes are going with the dwindling availability of the land, and rapidly passing is the epoch of the destruction of soil values and the abandonment of farms which have been rendered unproductive. Clearer and clearer has become the realization that farming is a specialized profession requiring special training, and in the place of this spoilation there is an intelligent system of crop rotation, preservation of the virtue of the land, a discovery of the nobility of the farmer's calling and a determination to secure and achieve the best possible in everything.

A Western Canada Clydesdale Entry at the International

The Education of the Farmer.—Agricultural colleges, experimental farms, government literature, railway propaganda, all in an appreciation of the national benefits which accrue, contribute to the education of the farmer who, if he starts out in ignorance, speedily discovers the futility and profitlessness of continuing in this state. It is only of comparatively recent years that farming in Canada has become the comprehensive and exhaustive study it is, and its tenets been so widely absorbed, and older farmers who have followed haphazard methods, or systems scientifically unsound, are gradually forced from necessity into an intelligent study and application of their profession.

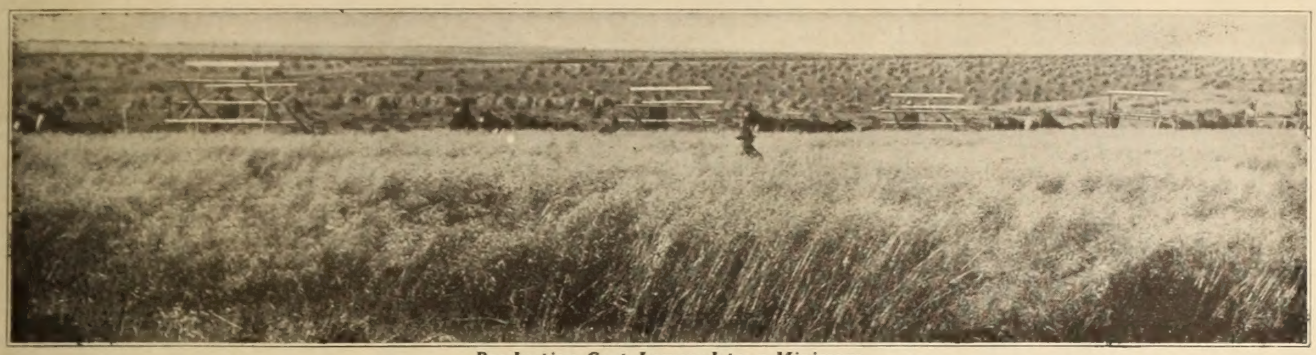
IRRIGATED WHEAT IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

This brings us to the city man who is anxious to leave his old life for the greater freedom of the country and take a farm for himself, and, the foregoing holding good, he need not follow far behind the older farmer if he take up the study of his work seriously, bring energy and intelligence to bear upon a following out of the systems of experienced and successful agriculturists, and utilize the results of the expert investigation and research the Dominion places at his disposal. The whole country is working for him, and the novice has almost an equal opportunity with the farmer of a lifetime.

A census of Canadian farmers would probably show that fully one half are not farmers' sons, and were not brought up to the life of the farm. Yet none would criticize Canada's farmers on the score of poor farming methods in general, the excellency of their crops with international honours and the universal demand for their live-stock products refuting this effectually. Significant is it, too, that practically all the farmers who have achieved the most signal honours at international farming competitions have not been lifelong farmers, but city men who, taking to the land after reaching maturity, without the remotest previous knowledge of agricultural activities, have through intelligent study and close application of the best farming methods surpassed the efforts of those agriculturists who have continued doing things on the farm in the way their fathers used to do them.

City Boys Greater Prize Winners.—One might mention the Saskatchewan "Wheat Wizard," Seager Wheeler, who has carried off the world's wheat championship no fewer than six times. The son of fisher folk in the South of England he spent his early years as a book-stall clerk, and his farming knowledge was nil when he took a western homestead. The Hill family of Lloydminster, Alberta, which has carried off the world's oats championship so often, were also inexperienced city folk from England when they settled in the West. Samuel Larcombe, of Manitoba, who won the wheat championship two years ago, was also an English city boy. J. C. Lucas, of Cayley, Alberta, who secured the international oats championship at Chicago last year, started life in Stratford, Ontario, and when he took a Western homestead had neither money nor experience. Farmer Maynard, who ran Seager Wheeler a close second for champion in 1912, was a successful tailor in England before the call of the land brought him out to Manitoba to raise prize wheat. Frank Collicut, the Alberta rancher, whose Hereford herd is restocking many farms all over the American continent, was also a city boy, and when he made his commencement as an agriculturalist had only the wherewithal to purchase one cow, which became the founder of the huge herd of pure-bred Herefords which wander over Willow Springs. Nick Tatinger, the Alberta barley champion, whose crop each year leaves the country at fancy prices, not only had the supposed handicap of a youth spent in a Belgian city, but was minus one arm and capital which would have been useful. Nevertheless, he manages to run the farm himself and has made his name internationally famous.

Inexperienced city men need not fear setting out upon a farming career in Canada, or anticipate any disaster, as long as they do so in the recognition of the high standing of the occupation, and with the intent of following out its study as such, in which they will find all assistance available. The fundamental reason of the immigration to Canada is settlement upon Canada's fertile tracts.



Production Cost Lowered to a Minimum

THE growing of corn and sunflowers, which commenced but a few years ago in Western Canada causes the erection of silos as almost a necessity and, as such, it has proven and is proving, of inestimable economical value. In Alberta during the past year silo building has increased ten-fold—over 40 having been built in the Lethbridge district alone. Many of these silos have a mixture of corn and sunflowers. In one district the average yield of sunflowers was twenty tons to the acre, and grew to several feet higher than a tall man. Speaking particularly of sunflowers, one grower estimated that the cost of growing and putting into the silo approximated $1.50 per ton.

A correspondent writes: All over the prairies large and small patches of sunflowers were to be seen this summer, higher than a man could reach. Cutting now has been completed and silos filled to the brim. Even in the driest districts satisfactory yields of this crop have been obtained.

C. E. Thomas, who farms at Lloydminster, on the border of Alberta and Saskatchewan, has just finished filling his silos with 234 loads of sunflowers, harvested from 14 acres. He has kept a careful cost account and estimates that his winter feed has all been put up at an expenditure of approximately $2.00 a ton. This includes ploughing, sowing, cultivating, seed, rent and harvesting operations, allowing 10 per cent depreciation on the equipment, such as silo, binder, cultivator, and ensilage cutter.

One interesting feature of the harvesting operations was the presence of an American from the Southern States, who happened to be in Lloydminster prospecting for land, and who went on the sunflower-harvesting job as an extra helper in order to get first-hand information. He said he had learned more about the possibilities of Canada in the few days spent on the farm than from all the literature he could read in a year. He also asked as a favour to be allowed to help in the threshing of 100 acres of wheat he had seen on the farm, so that he could tell the people down South that he had helped thresh the best field of wheat he had ever seen.

"Why, man, you people have the finest country on the continent, and only one in a hundred of you seems to know it," he exclaimed.

There does not seem to be any question that corn, sunflowers and silos promise to revolutionize farming methods in Western Canada. In the past this country has been abundantly proud of the world standing it has attained by its remarkable production in quality and quantity of wheat, oats and barley. This position it will always hold. Its climate, soil, and other conditions, that tend to facilitate the production of small cereals of a high order, will always remain as a distinguishing mark of a rapidly developing country of great possibilities.

So much time and attention were devoted to the growing of small grains that the experiment of growing corn was held back, until some of the more venturesome, deafened their ears to the statement, "You are too far north to grow corn." They knew that it was not long since that the growing of corn in Minnesota was looked upon as but an experiment, and a weak one at that; they knew that today Minnesota and North Dakota were vieing successfully with the more southern states in growing just such a corn as Western Canada will be producing in a very few years. Thus will be given an additional value to the land that has developed in wheat which gave to the country the title: "The Granary of the World," and which will soon pass muster under the cognomen, "The Corn Belt of the Northwest." There is at present some contention as to the relative value of corn or sunflowers as silage, each having its champions, but as far as Western Canada is concerned it matters little which shall win, for the success of one is as assured as that of the other.

Out Where the West Begins

"Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making, aching,
That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins".

A strong feature, and one that bids respect, of Canadian life, is the regard for the observance of law. This is summed up in an article contributed to a western newspaper, the writer saying: "The splendid people with whom we became acquainted along our way through the provinces was the most enjoyable feature of the trip. They are highly educated and very cultured. I was fascinated by the perfect manner of the Canadian little folks. Another thing that I admired greatly is Canada's complete observance of the Sabbath day. They believe that six days are enough for man, and the seventh is God's, so to Him it is given." Stores and all places of business, even moving picture houses, are closed, and in few towns can one purchase an ice cream sundae.

GENERAL INFORMATION [PERTINENT QUERIES—EXPLICIT REPLIES]

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to any Government Agent whose name appears on the inside of the front cover of this publication, will secure full particulars.

1. Where are the lands to which reference is made?
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?
The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil.

3. Is it timber or prairie land?
The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially in the southwest; towards the centre it is parklike with some timber belts in parts. The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be timbered.

4. Is there sufficient rainfall?
A sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, when most needed.

5. What are the roads like?
Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up, but not gravelled or macadamized. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads and affords good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter.

6. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?
Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country and is spoken everywhere.

7. What grains are raised in western Canada?
Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, rye and other small grains; corn is grown chiefly for silo purposes.

8. How long does it take wheat to mature?
The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which during the growing and ripening season averages 16 hours a day.

9. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?
Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

10. Is there plenty of hay available?
In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, brome, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of brome have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

11. Do vegetables thrive—and what kinds are grown?
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

12. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?
Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

13. Is live stock raising more profitable than grain farming?
The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favourable conditions grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year, is in the best position.

14. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?
150 pounds for each full ticket.

15. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?
If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

16. In case settler's family follow him what about railway rates?
On application to Canadian Government Agent, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

17. What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?
Over one year old, they will be valued at a minimum of $50 per head, and duty will be 25 per cent.

18. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?
If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands at a very low cost in certain districts.

19. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?
Apply to Secretary Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

20. How is the Country governed?
The Provincial Governments are elected altogether by popular vote and are responsible directly to the people. The laws are similar to those of many in the States, but American settlers all declare they are better observed by the people in Canada. Canada is self-governing just as much as the United States, although it is a part of the British Empire. The Dominion Government makes and administers the laws for the people at large; the Provincial Government of each province makes and administers the local laws.

21. Are the taxes high?
Taxes on occupied lands are very low, running from $30 per quarter-section up, according to the improvements that have been undertaken by the farmers in the district. Such improvements are road building, schools, telephone lines. There is no tax on personal property, household effects, farm machinery, farm buildings and improvements, nor on live stock. All taxes are based on the value of the land itself without regard to cultivation or improvements.

22. Does the Government tax the settler if he lets his cattle run on Government lands? What about line fences?
The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbour, if making use of it, has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself.

23. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel?
Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian west there are localities where building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision that should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:
(1.) 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. (2.) 400 roofing poles. (3.) 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. (4.) 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.
The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead. The principal districts are within easy reach of fuel; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, at a trifling cost. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel. Lumber is about the same price or a little lower than in the United States. The principal supply comes from British Columbia and from the northern woods of the three provinces. Sand and gravel are fairly plentiful and where a supply of this can be had, cement, which is reasonable in price, is considerably used. Cement is but little more expensive than in the United States. Brick of good quality is to be had at principal centres, and varies in price.

24. Is it advisable to go into a new country during the winter months with uncertain weather conditions?
A few years ago, when settlement was sparse, settlers were advised to wait until March or April. Now that so many have friends in Western Canada there need be no hesitation when to start. Lines of railway penetrate most of the settled districts, and no one need go far from neighbours already settled. There is no longer the dread of pioneering, and it is robbed of the romance that once surrounded it. With farm already selected, it is perfectly safe, and the prospective homeseeker can get some sort of occupation until early spring, when he will be on the ground ready.

25. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?
This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg who is in a position to offer engagements with well established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive good wages on yearly engagements. During the spring, summer, and fall months, engagements are made at higher figures.

26. If I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in western Canada before starting on my own account?
Young men and others unacquainted with farm life will find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualification. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be sufficient to justify you in going into farming on your own account.

27. Are there any schools outside the towns?
School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and eight to twelve children varying in the different provinces, between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

28. Are churches numerous?
The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

29. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?
In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet. Flowing wells are secured in many places at reasonable depth.

30. What are the facilities for storing and marketing grain?
There is good grain elevator accommodation at every station. The government owns large elevators and the large grain milling firms have elevators everywhere. There are also track warehouses and loading platforms, where the farmer can load his own wheat direct to the cars and have it shipped in his own account direct to the government terminal elevators.

31. Should I bring my farm implements to Canada?
If they are in serviceable condition and you can make up a carload bring them. You will find it cheaper than buying new implements.

32. Should I try to make up a party of neighbours to settle in one district?
That is a good plan. Such neighbours can co-operate in the use of machinery and in farm operations in such a way as to considerably reduce their expenses.

33. How can I get information as to where is the best place to buy?
First decide in your own mind whether you prefer a farm for only grain growing, that is a level open place, where every acre can be cultivated, or whether you prefer a farm suitable for mixed farming, that requires a place where there is some natural shelter in the way of useful clumps of poplar and willow and where there is now a good part of the land open prairie. Some districts are all open level prairie, without any bush, and other districts are known as a "park" country, having open parts of prairie, sheltered amongst clumps of small trees. The Canadian Government has no land for sale and is interested only in procuring farmers to settle on the free homesteads of 160 acres, and cultivate the lands now unimproved and owned by the various railway companies, land companies, and private individuals.

34. Do I have to change my citizenship?
It is not necessary to become a citizen of Canada to own land or to farm it. After a few years residence in the country one can decide himself whether or not he may wish to do so.

35. Is living expensive?
One will find the actual necessities of life about the same price or at a slight advance to what you have been accustomed to. It is doubtful as to whether you would notice any difference in the price of wearing apparel. The high cost of living is due mainly to the high prices for things produced on the farm. Butter, meat, eggs, flour, poultry, milk, vegetables—these are the things which make living dear but they have no terror for the farmer, whose barns and gardens and fields supply all his needs. Indeed, the high cost of living has brought great prosperity to the farmer, because he is selling his produce at higher prices than ever before.

36. What is the best way to get there?
Write your nearest Canadian Government Agent for routes, and settlers' low railway rate certificate good from the Canadian boundary to destination for passengers and freight.
In order to obtain the lowest possible fares, you should call upon, or communicate with the nearest representative of the Canadian Government, who will be pleased to quote fares and make all arrangements for your trip.
From Pacific Coast States, the route is via Vancouver and Kingsgate.
From Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, via Great Falls and Coutts.
From the Central States, via St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, and Portal.
From the Eastern States the route is via Detroit, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Ottawa.

Much Capital Is Not Absolutely Necessary—Read The Figures

37. What is the average price of farm lands in Western Canada?
Land prices in Western Canada vary according to the distance from towns or railways and also according to the class of the land and the type of farming to which it is adapted. Wild land suitable for mixed farming can be got in good districts from $15 an acre up; also good wheat land which needs clearing at $10 an acre up. Partly improved land can be bought from $30 up to $60 an acre, depending on location and the amount of improvements on the farm.

38. Is the title to land bought and paid for secure?
The registration of titles is known as the "Torrens System." Under this system the Provincial Governments maintain registry offices and handle all transfers and other negotiations regarding land. The ownership of the land, as shown on the title, is guaranteed by the Government and this also makes it an easy matter for a new settler to procure reliable information as to any piece of land.

39. Can I purchase land on time?
There are few sales made where all cash is paid; ordinarily by paying a few dollars per acre down you can get a term of years in which to complete payment.

40. What About Franchise?—Every male and female who is of the age of twenty-one years and a British subject is entitled to vote, provided he or she has resided for twelve months in the province and three months in the electoral district, prior to the date of the closing of the registration of voters.

41. What helps to give Canada's grain its value?
The fervid sunshine of the long summer days, when one may read in the open air in June from 3.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. is one reason why Canada's No. 1 wheat has a peculiar value over all other wheat in the world.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHIPPING SETTLERS' EFFECTS

Each shipment should be accompanied by an Export Declaration of the U. S. Treasury Department, Customs Form 7525, T. D. 38,410, signed in triplicate. If your railway agent has not these, apply to nearest Canadian Government Agent. These forms do not have to be sworn to where the goods are going to Canada.

Advise the Canadian Government Agent of number of car and name of railway.

Person accompanying the car, when live stock is taken can make out entry papers on arrival in Canada.

If less than carload, do not take bulky articles; only those of maximum value for minimum weight, such as bedding, dishes, etc., which can be shipped in boxes or securely crated.

When carload shipment is made goods on export shipment sheet should be described "One carload of emigrant movables or Settler's Effects." If carload of household goods only, use the phrase, "One carload of household goods only," giving car number, weight and value, in each case.

If less than carload, each piece must be crated or boxed, and marked with the name of the owner and destination in Western Canada, giving weight and value of each piece. At the bottom of the list add the words: "All being household goods, emigrant's movables or household effects." In the bill of lading use gross weight; in the export declaration net weight.

An automobile can be described by giving make, engine number, weight and value. Freight rate on it is first class on a minimum of 5,000 lbs. or the actual weight multiplied by 2½ times the first class rate in the United States, and 2 times the first class rate in Canada if wheels are removed, whichever is the larger amount. It can be shipped in the car with the other movables, but cannot get the movables rate. A tractor takes the movables rates.

Ask Canadian Government Agent for rates over Canadian railways to which add rate from home point.

Horses must be inspected by a Veterinarian of the American Bureau of Animal Industry. Hogs will be quarantined for 30 days at the boundary.

An Ideal Climate

During a part of the winter the thermometer sometimes registers as low as forty degrees below zero, but the weather is dry and there is usually no wind with extreme weather. In nearly all parts of the Canadian West horses and cattle run out the entire winter without any other shelter than the natural bush. One of the best evidences as to the winter climate would be to read what others say of it. Learn the opinion of those who have enjoyed that bracing dry climate for years and you will be surprised at the number who will say, "I don't mind the cold as much here as I did back home." The summers are fine, with the long days of sunshine and the cool nights. In all, Western Canada can boast of not only a climate well adapted to grain growing and stock raising but one of the most health giving on the continent.

Rainfall occurs mainly during the growing months of May, June and July, when it is most needed by the crops. As a rule it proves sufficient for their needs when careful methods of farming are followed. A certain amount of hail is annually precipitated in varying districts. The amount varies from year to year. Some sections appear to be more liable to receive it than others, but its times and places of appearance as well as its severity are quite uncertain. The percentage of damage it does to growing crops, taking the province as a whole, is small, though often very severe locally. Severe wind and electric storms are very rare. Thus taken the year around the climate is more pleasant and healthful than that of most countries of the world.

Temperatures differ but little from the mean at any given time and rise or fall with fairly uniform variations. Lower temperatures in the more northerly latitudes are offset to a certain extent by the shelter derived from the woods and the modifying effects of large bodies of water. The uniform altitude of the prairies bears an important relation in this respect.

A very noticeable feature of the climate is the rapidity with which winter gives way to spring or even summer weather. A sudden rising of the temperature, with bright sun and soft breezes, and in an incredibly short time the light mantle of snow has disappeared. Without waiting for the frost "to come out of the ground" the waters from the melted snow disappear, the ground surface dries up as fast as it thaws out and in a few days the dust is flying again. Seeding operations soon follow and the transition has taken place usually without the proverbial "March winds and April showers" and all their discomforts. As a rule the snow disappears during March or very early in April. Early frosts and fall weather may be looked for in September. The most pleasant months of the year, however, are usually September and October. Wintry weather is due any time after the first of November though open falls till the first of December are not uncommon.

	Average date of seeding	Average date of cutting	Average days to mature
Brandon, Man.	April, 25	August, 19	116 days
Indian Head, Sask.	" 23	" 24	123 "
Scott, Sask.	" 29	" 25	118 "
Rosthern, Sask.	" 24	" 16	114 "
Lacombe, Alta.	" 15	" 29	136 "
Lethbridge, Alta.	" 7	" 3	118 "

Some Figures of Cost and Profit

Building Material Prices.—The following are the prices quoted on January 1, 1922:

2x2, 2x6, 2x8 (16 feet)	$ 35.00	Ceiling (V. J. 1¼x4)	$56.00
4x4, 6x8 (16 feet)	48.00	Plaster, per ton	25.00
Shiplap (No. 1 pine or spruce)	38.00	Lime, per barrel	3.30
Drop siding (6-inch)	55.00	Hair, per bushel	.75
Common boards (6-inch No. 1)	70.00	Shingles	6.50
Flooring (E. G. fir, No. 3)	91.00	Lath	12.00
Ceiling No. 1	56.00	Paper	1.05

Wages for carpenters range from 95 cents to $1.00 per hour; bricklayers from $1.20 to $1.25 per hour; plasterers from $1.20 to $1.25; painters from 90 cents to 95 cents per hour.

Capital Required.—There is no fixed amount that can be stated as the capital essential in all cases. Some men have a genius for getting along on small capital, but it may as well be stated that the larger the capital the better. The settler who is taking up unimproved land without a loan should, in addition to railway fares for his family, have sufficient capital to meet the following approximate expenditures:

Inspection trip, fare, say	$ 75.00	First payment, $20 land	320.00
Freight carload household goods, say	110.00	Implements	950.00
Four young pigs, $20 each	80.00	Four dairy cows, $80 each	320.00
House, about	500.00	Two dozen hens, $1.00 ea.	24.00
		Barn, about	300.00
		Poultry house, hog pen, cow shed	150.00
			$2,829.00

This estimate anticipates that the home-maker will bring with him horses, harness, seed grain, etc. Of course, the settler who brings his own implements, and his own cows and poultry can materially reduce the above total.

Implements and Building.—The estimate given is for the implements and machinery for a quarter-section (160) acres farm. The prices quoted are for new first-class quality implements, and may be reduced considerably by attending sales as are always talking place in every farming community. Better still, the farmer, for a small expenditure in freight, may bring his implements with him. Homemakers locating together frequently co-operate with each other in the use of implements the first year or two:

Wagon and box	$130.00	Wagon rack	20.00
Walking plough, 12-inch	21.00	Drill	166.45
Harrows	22.00	Disc harrows	65.00
Mower	76.50	Hay rake	49.00
Binder	170.00		$719.95
Two furrow gang plough	$88.50	Light Draft Sulky	49.50
Cream Separator	46.50	Letz Grinder	12.50
Fanning Mill	20.00	Woven wire 4 strand fencing	64.00
Power churn	8.50	Wagon Box	30.00
Blower feed cutter	98.00	Grain pickler	9.00
Power washer	31.50		

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser; some settlers make their start with the crudest sort of structures, while others erect homes and outbuildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from a couple hundred dollars to $1,000 and more, and the same may be said of the barn.

Cost of Improving Land.—Breaking, three inches deep, per acre, $4.25 to $5.50; harrowing, each operation, per acre, 50 cents; discing, 3 times, per acre, $2.00; seeding, not including seed, per acre, 85 cents; seed, per bushel, market price; fencing, per mile, three wires, $150 to $200; hauling grain from nearest station to land, per mile, per bushel, .01 cent; treating grain with bluestone or formalin, per bushel, .04½ cents; boring wells, using galvanized casings, per foot, $2.80 to $3.80; boring well, using steel casings, per foot, $3.00 to $8.50; cost of good work horse, $150 to $200. Coal varies with locality from $1.50 per ton at mine to $9.75 per ton delivered at shipping point.

Profit per 100 Acres.—The following estimate is regarded as fair by practical men. It shows the cost and profit per acre on a crop of 100 acres of wheat.

Preparing the land for seeding, $4.00; drilling, 20 cents; harvesting and stooking, 90 cents; threshing and delivering crop of 22.50 bushels, per acre (the average yield) at 12 cents per bushel, $2.70 per acre; entire cost of wheat crop per acre delivered to the elevators, $7.80; add interest, 8 per cent on land, at $20 per acre, $1.60; taxes (land, school, and road), per acre, about 20 cents; the total cost per acre, $9.60; receipts from sale of 22.50 bushels of wheat at 95 cents per bushel, $21.37; net profit per acre, $11.77. Profit on 100 acres, $1,177.00. A deduction must be made to allow for cost of seed, which varies according to variety.

The Free Homestead districts of the country are now largely confined to the section lying to the north of the Canadian National Railway. They are some distance from the railway line. It is claimed that they possess advantages not enjoyed by the more open districts to the south, where there are very few homesteads to be had. The following description fairly well pictures that portion of the country:

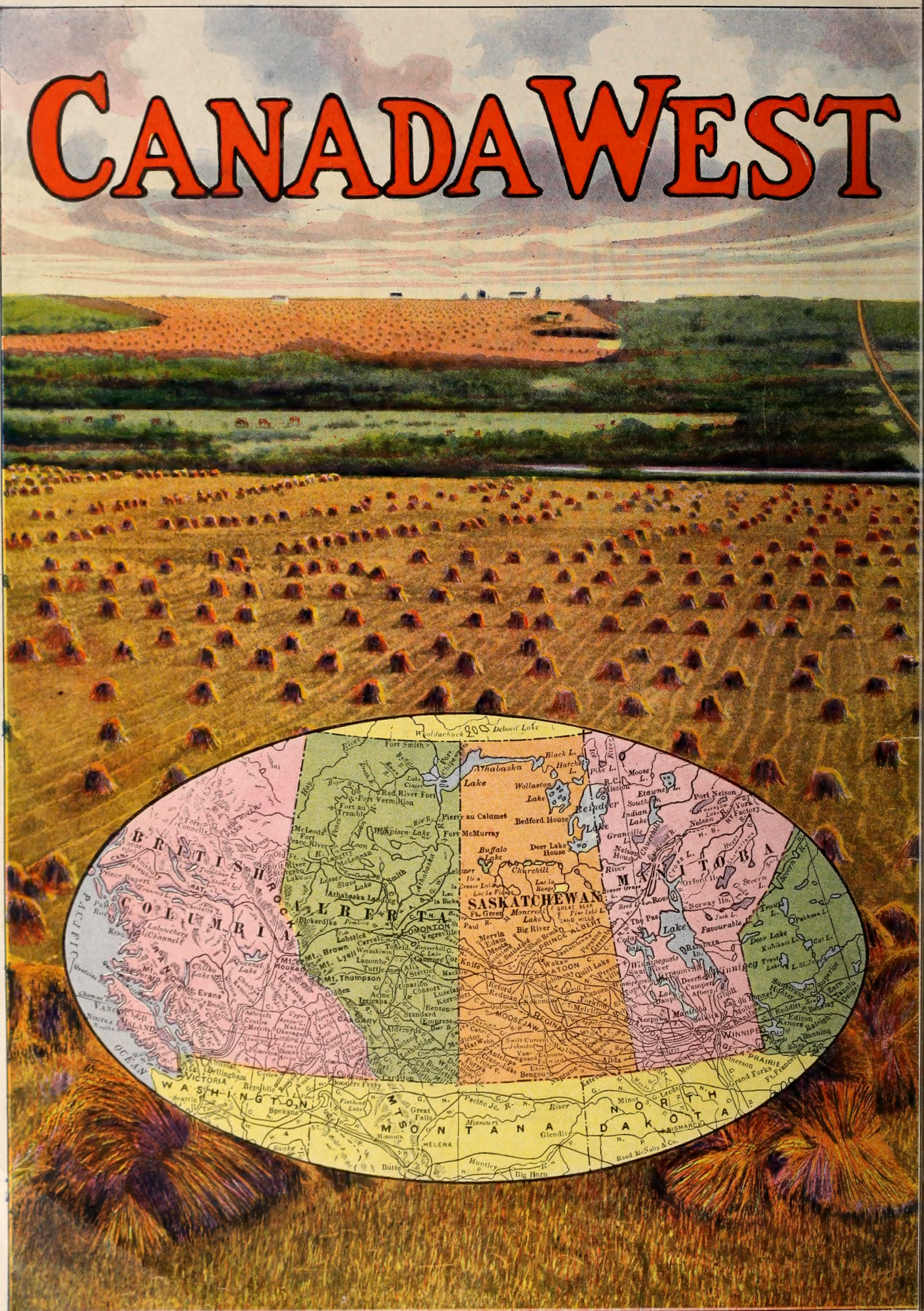
It is a "bush country" with a good black loam soil, underlaid with a clay sub-soil, with good water to be had at from 10 to 30 feet deep; no alkali. The bush consists of small poplar, willow, birch and some spruce, but the bush is fast disappearing by the method of running spring fires, and as the bush has no tap root it is easy to make ready for the plough.

Some quarter sections are all open, others with from 20 to 80 acres open, and numerous meadows of good hay land; the country is level to gently rolling, with many lakes filled with fine fish.

Along the river there are many springs which make it ideal for stock raising, and the summer pasture is certainly fine, wild pea vine and vetch grow to a height of 6 to 8 feet and the cattle are fat and ready for market in the fall after pasturing all summer on it.

It is a mixed farming country; wheat yielded from 30 to 56 bushels per acre in 1921, and all other crops were good; there has not been a failure of crops in 14 years. There is ample rainfall. All kinds of vegetables do well.

CANADA WEST


BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
MONTANA
WASHINGTON
NORTH DAKOTA
Athabaska Lake
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Reindeer Lake
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Athabaska
Lake Wollaston
Deer Lake
Lake Favourable
Lake Dauphin
Lake Athapaska
Lake Claire
Lake Buffalo
Lake Churchill
Lake Big River
Lake Montreal
Lake Green
Lake Quill
Lake Waskesiu
Lake Lobstick
Lake Lac la Biche
Lake Pierre au Calumet
Lake Bedford House
Lake Deer Lake House
Lake Fort McMurray
Lake Fort Vermilion
Lake Red River Fort
Lake Fort Smith
Lake Wollaston
Lake Black L.
Lake Hatchet L.
Lake Pike L.
Lake Moose L.
Lake Etaunet L.
Lake Indian Lake
Lake Granville L.
Lake Nelson House
Lake Cross L.
Lake Rossville
Lake Norway Ho.
Lake Jack L.
Lake Favourable
Lake Deer Lake
Lake Cat L.
Lake Kathbar L.
Lake Trout L.
Lake Pakhum L.
Lake Swan L.
Lake Touchwood Hills
Lake Quill Lake
Lake Wakaw
Lake Redberry
Lake Waskesiu
Lake Lobstick
Lake Carrot R.
Lake Tobeli
Lake Lacombe
Lake Tuffet
Lake Mackin
Lake Kelly
Lake Redberry
Lake Redman
Lake Waskesiu
Lake Lac la Biche
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